Foreign Broadcast Information Service 50 ANNIVERSARY 1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-214
Tuesday
5 November 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-214 *5 November 1991*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Kaifu Cabinet Resigns To Pave Way for Miyazawa *[KYODO]* 1
Kaifu Pleads for Reform *[KYODO]* 1
Nakayama Urges 'Flexible' Market *[KYODO]* 2
Nakao Urges Successful GATT *[KYODO]* 2
LDP's Miyazawa Installed as New Prime Minister *[KYODO]* 3
Beats Four Opposition Parties *[KYODO]* 3
New Cabinet Members Announced *[KYODO]* 3
Lineup of New Cabinet *[KYODO]* 4
New Cabinet Secretary Kato Details Aspirations *[Tokyo TV]* 4
New Trade Minister Pledges Improved U.S. Ties *[KYODO]* 5
Farm Minister on Developments in GATT Talks *[KYODO]* 6

North Korea

Premier's Message Protests U.S.-South Exercise *[KCNA]* 6
Military Commission Secretary Protests *[KCNA]* 6
U.S. Transfers 'Special Warfare Unit' to South *[KCNA]* 6
Efforts for Denuclearization of Peninsula Reviewed *[Pyongyang Radio]* 7
Daily Accuses South of Having 'Separatist Stand' *[KCNA]* 8
South Prime Minister's 'Silly Jargon' Condemned *[KCNA]* 9
Heilongjiang CPC Delegation Visits Mangyongdae *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
Delegation Returns Home *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
PRC Embassy Gathering Honors Kim Il-song Visit *[KCNA]* 10
Article Emphasizes Role of Mass Movements *[KCNA]* 11
Chuche Said Raising Humanity to Highest Plane *[KCNA]* 11
Success in Science, Technology Detailed *[KCNA]* 12
New Type of Cargo Ship Launched *[KCNA]* 13

South Korea

Panel for 11 Nov S-N Panmunjom Contact Named *[YONHAP]* 13
S, N Women's Groups Agree to 9 Nov Contact *[YONHAP]* 13
GATT Responds 'Negatively' to Rice Proposal *[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Nov]* 13
Envoy: 'No Timetable' for Ties With PRC *[YONHAP]* 14
Army General Meets Soviet Defense Minister *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Nov]* 14
Bank Approves Soviet Loan Requests To Buy Goods *[YONHAP]* 15
• Impact of Soviet Coup on North Korea Examined 15
• 'Confusion' in North *[TONG-A ILBO 27 Aug]* 15
• North 'Profoundly Perplexed' *[CHUNGANG ILBO 27 Aug]* 16
• Foreign Money, Technology Needed in North *[HANGYORE SINMUN 31 Aug]* 17
Trade Deficit With Communist Countries Increases *[YONHAP]* 18
• Program To Upgrade S&T to G7 Level 19
• S&T Investment *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 24 Aug]* 19
• Development Targets *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 23 Aug]* 19

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir on New 'Selective' Investment Policy *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 22
Mahathir Denies Interference in Judicial System *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 22
Treasury Views Intra-ASEAN Trade, Inflation *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 22
Energy Minister on Plan To Launch Satellite *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 22
Joint Venture With SRV on Edible Oil Refinery *[Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES]* 23

Cambodia

New Political Party Announces Formation *[AFP]* 23
Phnom Penh Forces Launch Post-Accord Attack *[AFP]* 23
Phnom Penh Government Releases More Prisoners *[SPK]* 24
Sihanouk Rejects Strong U.S.-Style Presidency *[AFP]* 24
Hor Namhong Seeks Reactivation of Mekong Group *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Nov]* 24

Indonesia

Government Welcomes SRV Support for Peace *[Jakarta Radio]* 25
Private Company Obtains SRV Mining License *[Jakarta Radio]* 25
Government To Review Singapore Aviation Accord *[Jakarta Radio]* 25
Agreement Signed With Jordanian Civil Aviation *[ANTARA]* 25

Laos

U.S. DEA Chief, Delegation Visit Vientiane *[Vientiane Radio]* 26
Social Welfare Minister Accepts USAID Check *[Vientiane Radio]* 26
Thai Delegation Presents 500 Tonnes of Rice *[Vientiane Radio]* 26
Designs for Border Bridge Facilities Selected *[KPL]* 26
Repair Workshop Lease Signed With PRC Company *[PASASON 31 Oct]* 27
Oudom Khatthi-gna Receives Pyongyang Delegation *[Vientiane Radio]* 27
Kaysone Phomvihan Visits Vientiane Suburb 31 Oct *[Vientiane Radio]* 27

Philippines

Armed Forces Chief Abadia Holds News Conference *[Quezon City Radio]* 27
Aquino, Senate Leader on Reconciliation Policy *[Manila Radio]* 30
Manglapus Seeks ASEAN Aid for Area Security *[Manila Radio]* 31
Aquino Says Imelda Must Face Judicial Process *[Quezon City Radio]* 31
Imelda Marcos Holds News Conference in Manila *[Manila Radio]* 31

Thailand

Anan Calls for 'Democratic Rule' in Burma *[THE NATION 5 Nov]* 32
Anan Seeks 'Serious' ASEAN Trade Cooperation *[BANGKOK POST 5 Nov]* 34
Anan To Resist Efforts To Extend Office Term *[BANGKOK POST 5 Nov]* 34
Anan Discusses Regional Security Cooperation *[THE NATION 5 Nov]* 35
Singapore Defense Minister Visits 31 Oct-1 Nov *[Bangkok TV]* 36

Vietnam

Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet Leave for PRC Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 36
Commentary Welcomes Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 37
Envoy Hails Leaders' Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 37
Delegation Ends Visit to PRC's Yunnan Province *[VNA]* 37
News Conference on Vo Van Kiet's ASEAN Tour *[Hanoi Radio]* 38
Conference on SRV Maritime Policies Opens *[AFP]* 39

Seminar on Trade Union Role Held Oct 29-Nov 2 *[VNA]* 39
International Agricultural Development Aid Cited *[VNA]* 40
Seminar on SRV-Japanese Economic Cooperation *[VNA]* 40
UK Exporters Explore Cooperation Opportunities *[VNA]* 40
Swedish Organization Helps With Forest Plantation *[VNA]* 40
Le Quang Dao Receives New Burmese, Lao Envoys *[VNA]* 40
Bank Directors Confer on New Policies, Rates *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Ministry Predicts Population Growth by Year 2000 *[VNA]* 41
Ha Nam Ninh Sends Families to Economic Zones *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Son La Holds Provincial Congress 29-30 Oct *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Quang Ninh Holds Second-Round Party Congress *[Hanoi TV]* 42
Nguyen Duc Binh Visits Cadre Training School *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
New State Park Building Project Approved *[Hanoi Radio]* 43
Provincial Agricultural Production Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 43
Initial Statistics on Mekong Delta Flood Damage *[VNA]* 43
Heavy Rains in Ha Tinh Province Damage Crops *[VNA]* 43
Silk Exports Gross U.S.$5 Million in 1991 *[VNA]* 43
VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 4 Nov 43

AUSTRALASIA

Fiji

Indian Students Hold Protest, Burn Constitution *[AFP]* 45

New Zealand

Cook Islands Opposition Party Elects New Leader *[AFP]* 45
More Military Cooperation With Indonesia Planned *[Jakarta Radio]* 45

Japan

Kaifu Cabinet Resigns To Pave Way for Miyazawa

OW0511010091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his cabinet resigned en masse Tuesday, ceding its unfulfilled mandate of political reform to Kaifu's successor, Kiichi Miyazawa.

Miyazawa is due to be formally elected prime minister by parliament later in the day and will immediately appoint a new cabinet.

Kaifu, 60, leaves office after two years and three months, having presided over Asia's richest economy during a spectacular turnabout in world history that saw superpower rivalry give way to an era of U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

In closing remarks to the prime minister's office press corps, Kaifu expressed regret that momentous international events had been an obstacle to achieving his domestic agenda, including his cherished political reform plans.

"If it weren't for (Iraqi President Saddam) Husayn, I could have done a lot of things," Kaifu said.

But he conceded that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait forced Japan to question its role in international events.

Kaifu's cabinet grappled with sending Japanese troops to support U.S.-led multinational force in the Persian Gulf shortly after Iraq's August 1990 invasion.

After the plan was rejected by parliament, the government proposed legislation that would allow the Self Defense Forces to join in United Nations peacekeeping activities.

Miyazawa has said he would like to see the bill passed during the Diet session that opened Tuesday.

During his term in office, Kaifu traveled to several of the world's hot spots, including a visit to Eastern Europe in 1990, three months after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and a Middle East tour two months after Iraq's evasion.

He held talks with U.S. President George Bush on six occasions, attended summits of leaders of the seven advanced industrialized nations in Houston and London, and this summer became the first leader of a major democracy to visit China since the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

Kaifu crisscrossed Asia visiting 13 countries, from Mongolia to Sri Lanka.

At home Kaifu played host to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in April, the first Kremlin leader to visit Japan. Marathon talks helped warm relations, though only minor headway was made over the four-decade-old territorial dispute over four tiny islands off Hokkaido.

He also oversaw the talks in January on normalizing relations with North Korea.

Kaifu's apologies for Japan's colonization of the Korean peninsula and harsh wartime behavior during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit here in 1990 helped smooth over ill feelings that have dogged relations between the two countries since World War II. He made similar apologies in Southeast Asia.

Kaifu was one of Japan's most popular prime ministers in post-war history, but his high public support ratings could not overcome his handicap of coming from the ranks of the weakest of five Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] factions.

Dubbed "Mr. Clean," Kaifu was ushered into office by LDP leaders in August 1989 to help reverse rock bottom showings in the polls after the LDP's image was sullied by the Recruit stocks-for-favors and sex scandals.

Kaifu was able to solidify his power after leading the conservative party to victory in the February 1990 general elections, as political pundits marveled over his public appeal by grace of his ordinary man-in-the-street postures.

Criticized as lacking leadership, Kaifu was adamant about keeping his cabinet free of politicians who were implicated in the Recruit stock scandal.

But he lost political clout after the Diet rejected political reform legislation in September that he declared was the lifeline of his cabinet.

Miyazawa, who resigned as finance minister in 1988 after delivering inconsistent accounts of his link with the Recruit scandal, has pledged to orchestrate some action on political reform within a year.

Miyazawa, 72, was elected for a 23-month term as president of the LDP on October 27.

Kaifu Pleads for Reform

OW0511033191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a departing statement Tuesday, made a final plea to his successor Kiichi Miyazawa to implement political reforms.

"When I entered office in august 1989 in the midst of the party's gravest crisis since its founding...my biggest mission was to regain public trust," Kaifu said in a statement read by Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto after the cabinet resigned en masse.

Kaifu expressed regret that legislation seeking to revise the election system and tighten rules on political fundraising had been dumped by parliament, and said he had decided against seeking a second term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) because "clarifying responsibility is part of political reform."

Kaifu announced he would not seek reelection a week after the political reform bills were rejected in late

September and when the LDP's largest faction, that of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, said it could no longer back him.

A member of the weakest of the LDP's five factions, Kaifu did not stand a chance of being returned to the head of the party without the support of the party's power brokers.

Miyazawa won a three-way race for the LDP presidency, and is expected to be elected prime minister by the Diet on Tuesday afternoon.

In the statement, Kaifu said he ardently hopes his successor will continue to pursue his reform program.

Kaifu said that during his two years and three months in office he had also done his best to adjust to rapid international developments marked by the end of the cold war.

"I was constantly endeavoring to grapple with what role we should play, and then taking action," Kaifu said.

He made special note of the historic dispatch of minesweepers to the Persian Gulf, and the 13 billion dollar contribution to U.S.-led multinational forces that ousted Iraqi troops from Kuwait in March.

Sakamoto said the Kaifu government had overseen the beginning of a "trial" era for Japan during which the nation must reexamine its role in the international community.

The spokesman portrayed the changes under way in Japan as equivalent to the radical developments during the Meiji restoration in the late 19th century, during which Japan, ending centuries of isolation, made an all-out drive to modernize by introducing Western technology.

He likened the "spirit" of the Japanese people now to that shown as they strove to create a prosperous and peaceful nation following the devastation of World War II.

As for the accomplishments of the Kaifu government, Sakamoto said that would be "evaluated by everyone in history books."

Kaifu, who was plucked from obscurity to help the LDP recover from record-low popularity in the wake of money and sex scandals, was widely credited with restoring public support for the party that has ruled ever since its formation in 1955.

He was frequently criticized, however, for lacking leadership, particularly following Iraq's August 2, 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Nakayama Urges 'Flexible' Market

OW0511022291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 5 KYODO—Outgoing Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Tuesday Japan should be flexible over the opening of its rice market to facilitate a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade talks.

He said at a news conference, following the resignation en masse of the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, that the Japanese Government should say what it must concerning the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks.

"As the largest beneficiary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, our country has to play a responsible role" in bringing the protracted trade round to a successful close, Nakayama told reporters.

He declined to elaborae on how Japan would respond to calls from the United Stats and other countries for a total ban of drift-net fishing.

Nakao Urges Successful GATT

OW0511033691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao on Tuesday called for "indomitable" resolve by the incoming government of Kiichi Miyazawa to bring global trade talks to a successful conclusion.

In a farewell press conference after he offered his resignation at the last cabinet meeting of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Nakao also said Japan is obliged to help the United States overcome its current economic hardships.

Calling the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks "the biggest concern," the outgoing minister said, "how can Japan retain its credibility in the international community if the talks break down again?"

Japan must do its utmost to promote a rough agreement on the round by the end of the year, with details to be worked out later.

The five-year-old Uruguay round, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was scheduled to conclude at the end of last year, but bogged down in sharp discord over farm trade reform.

With less than two months left for the self-imposed deadline, the talks are still at an impasse over the agriculture issue. Some analysts argue that Japan bears some of the blame because it has been resisting pressure to open its heavily protected rice market.

Nakao also said Japan should respond to the U.S. generosity shown it during the postwar period by lending a helpful hand now when the U.S. economy is in trouble.

"Japan cannot become a truly responsible nation if we ignore the difficulties of the United States, which was benevolent to us during our own hardships," he said.

He also said Japan should press for a clear commitment by the Soviet Union to transform its economy into a market-based one, though humanitarian aid such as the

government has already promised should be extended regardless of whether the reform is set in train or not.

LDP's Miyazawa Installed as New Prime Minister

OW0511074191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa was installed as Japan's 49th prime minister by the Diet on Tuesday.

Miyazawa, 72, won 276 of 492 votes cast at the plenary session of the 512-member House of Representatives, beating four opposition leaders.

Miyazawa, who won the October 27 presidential election of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], succeeded former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the largest opposition social democratic party, collected 140 votes, Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida 46 votes, Japanese Communist Party Presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa 15 votes, and Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi obtained 13 votes. Two ballots were invalid.

Miyazawa was formally installed as prime minister after the 250- member House of Councillors elected him prime minister later in the day.

Miyazawa will form his 21-member cabinet Tuesday night.

Bests Four Opposition Parties

OW0511093491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), succeeded Toshiki Kaifu as prime minister Tuesday.

The 72-year-old Miyazawa was endorsed as Japan's 49th prime minister by both chambers of the Diet.

Kaifu, who became prime minister August 9, 1989, and resigned with his cabinet earlier in Tuesday, announced in early October that he would not seek a second term as president of the LDP after political reform bills died in the Diet.

Miyazawa won the October 27 party presidential race, beating two contenders, Michio Watanabe and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

In balloting at a plenary session of the powerful House of Representatives, Miyazawa beat four opposition party leaders.

Miyazawa won 276 of 492 votes cast while Social Democratic Party (SDP) chairman Makoto Tanabe collected 140 votes, Komeito chairman Koshiro Ishida received 46 votes and Japanese Communist Party (JCP) Presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa got 15 votes.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Keigo Ouchi won 13 votes. Two ballots were invalid.

In the 250-member House of Councillors, where the opposition parties hold a majority, Miyazawa failed to win a majority of votes in the first round of the balloting.

In the first round, Miyazawa garnered 115 votes, while Tanabe had 75 votes, Ishida 20 votes, Fuwa 14 votes, Rengo Sangiin group leader Yasumatsu Hoshikawa 11 votes, and Ouchi 10 votes.

Miyazawa beat Tanabe 115-85 in a runoff election. Forty-four upper house members returned blank ballots.

New Cabinet Members Announced

OW0511112191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 05 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa named a new cabinet Tuesday after being elected Japan's 49th prime minister by the Diet, replacing Toshiki Kaifu.

Ten new faces appear in the new 21-member cabinet lineup, which must tackle agricultural issues including the opening of the rice market, and foreign affairs such as relations with the United States and the Soviet Union.

New Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato announced the new cabinet lineup in a nationally televised conference at the prime minister's official residence.

The new cabinet lineup included four parliamentarians, including Miyazawa himself and Michio Watanabe, who were tainted by the Recruit influence-buying scandal in the late 1980s.

Miyazawa resigned as finance minister in December 1988 to take responsibility for his involvement in the scandal. Top politicians of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) involved in the scandal have been sidelined since then.

Miyazawa's predecessor Kaifu kept scandal-tainted politicians out of the cabinet in a bid to restore public faith in the government.

Kato, who was also involved in the scandal, said the scandal was politically concluded through elections but that the parliamentarians should consider political ethics from now on.

"I hope discussions in the Diet would come up with specific ways as soon as possible to create politics that will not require money," said Kato, the new top government spokesman.

Miyazawa gave the portfolio of deputy prime minister and foreign minister to Michio Watanabe, 68.

Watanabe, who replaced Taro Nakayama as foreign minister, has held key posts as minister of health and welfare, finance minister, agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, and international trade and industry minister.

Nicknamed "Mitchie," Watanabe is also known for his slippery tongue which often causes problems in and out of the country.

Tsutomu Hata, 56, filled the vacant post of finance minister after Ryutaro Hashimoto resigned last month to take responsibility for a series of brokerage scandals.

Former Home Affairs Minister Kozo Watanabe, 59, replaced Eiichi Nakao as the minister of international trade and industry.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister went to Masami Tanabu, 56 and director-general of economic planning agency to Takeshi Noda, 50.

Of the five LDP factions, the largest founded by former prime minister Noboru Takeshita, whose support was instrumental for Miyazawa's victory in the October 27 LDP presidential election, maintains six posts in the new cabinet, including key posts of finance and trade.

The third largest faction led by Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, who came in third in the party election, and the fourth by Michio Watanabe, who finished runner-up in the race, had four posts respectively.

The Miyazawa faction holds two cabinet posts, including the post of chief cabinet secretary.

Three were appointed from the smallest faction led by former economic planning agency chief Toshio Komoto, to which Kaifu belongs.

Lineup of New Cabinet

OW0511103691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 05 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Following is the roster of the new cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa formed Tuesday:

(position)	(name)	(age)	(faction)
Prime Minister	Kiichi Miyazawa	72	Miyazawa
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister	Michio Watanabe	68	Watanabe
Justice Minister	Takashi Tawara	66	Takeshita
Finance Minister	Tsutomu Hata	56	Takeshita
Education Minister	Kunio Hatoyama	43	Takeshita
Health and Welfare Minister	Tokuo Yamashita	72	Komoto
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister	Masami Tanabu	56	non-factional affiliation
International Trade and Industry Minister	Kozo Watanabe	59	Takeshita
Transport Minister	Keiwa Okuda	63	Takeshita
Posts and Telecommunications Minister	Hideo Watanabe	57	Watanabe
Labor Minister	Tetsuo Kondo	62	Komoto
Construction Minister	Taku Yamasaki	54	Watanabe
Home Affairs Minister (Chairman, National Public Safety Commission)	Masajuro Shiokawa	70	Mitsuzuka
State Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary)	Koichi Kato	52	Miyazawa
State Minister (Director General, Management and Coordination Agency)	Junzo Iwasaki	67	Komoto
State Minister (Director General, Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agencies)	Tomoo Ie	70	Takeshita
State Minister (Director General, Defense Agency)	Sohei Miyashita	63	Mitsuzuka
State Minister (Director General, Economic Planning Agency)	Takeshi Noda	50	Watanabe
State Minister (Director General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission)	Kanzo Tanigawa	71	Mitsuzuka
State Minister (Director General, Environment Agency)	Shozaburo Nakamura	57	Mitsuzuka
State Minister (Director General, National Land Agency)	Yoshiyuki Toya	64	Miyazawa
Director, Cabinet Legislative Bureau	Atsuo Kudo	59	[faction not given]

New Cabinet Secretary Kato Details Aspirations

OW0511114991 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0907 GMT 5 Nov 91

[News conference with new Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato after announcement of the lineup of the Kiichi Miyazawa Cabinet at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo—live]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] What are your thoughts about your resolve, aspirations and tasks as the new chief cabinet secretary?

[Kato] There is a mountainous pile of very difficult problems on both the domestic and international scenes. There are also important bills and difficult diplomatic issues to be addressed. I hope to reliably assist the prime minister by gathering enough information and by maintaining a system for hearing views from a broad section

of the people. Because the new prime minister himself has his own concepts for both domestic and foreign policies, acquired through his long political career, I think it will be my job to assist him in translating them into practice. I know it will be a very difficult job, but I intend to do everything in my power to accomplish it. In this regard I will seek your favor.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you received instructions from the new prime minister himself?

[Kato] No, I have not. However, he called me into his office today and asked me to take on the chief cabinet secretary's post, saying that it is a very difficult job but that he wants me to do my best.

[Unidentified reporter] Diet members, including the prime minister and you, the chief cabinet secretary, who received unlisted stocks from the Recruit Company, have joined a cabinet for the first time since the Recruit scandal. What do you think about this? And what has happened to the donations and fund-raiser party tickets you received from the Recruit Company?

[Kato] I am searching my soul on the Recruit case, a very serious matter. Regarding this case, I think that political distinctions were made, for the present, through the baptism of the last elections. However, I think I will have to engage in politics while continuing to remonstrate myself, regarding it as a question of my own political ethics and a way of coming to grips with politics.

The donations which I received were 5,000 unlisted shares. Since I do not remember the particular details now, I will let you know about this at a later date. But, everything is as disclosed in the report on the development of that incident.

[Unidentified reporter] My question concerns the same issue. Mr. Miyazawa is saying he will place considerable emphasis on the issue of political reform. Now, both the prime minister and you, the chief cabinet secretary, were implicated in the Recruit scandal. Specifically, how are you going to achieve political reform?

[Kato] I think that there are some problematic points concerning political reform. What should be done about the electoral system, for one thing? Should the election system emphasize policies, or party-centered politics? There also is the question of the weight of one ballot, the question of fair subsidies, and various other questions. However, the point you mentioned now, I think, amounts to the question of the relationship between politics and money. Regarding this point, at the current Diet session the government and the opposition are scheduled to discuss which method will be good in concrete terms. Therefore, I think I want a conclusion to be made at the earlist possible date, including that point. I think that all-out efforts should be made henceforth by reflecting on the Recruit case to find ways of realizing a system under which political activities cost less money.

[Unidentified reporter] The issue of bubbles is being talked about following the Recruit scandal. What do you think about the so-called stocks, golf club membership tickets, and similar issues?

[Kato] I think I had better study stocks further—I have not studied it too much. Therefore, I want to consider the issue of bubbles as one concerning national economic policy issues rather than as a question for myself. At a time when the people's attention is being focused on asset formation, I think that the gap between the haves and the have-nots is widening further. Therefore, I think that various criticisms of politics are actually directed against policies for the new rich and new poor. I think that consideration should be given to this point, including that for policy readjustments.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Chief Cabinet Secretary, do you own any stocks at present?

[Kato] No, I do not own stocks. Well, I have almost no stocks. I mean to say I have no stocks of any substance. [At this point, the newscaster interrupts Kato's news conference to repeat the namelist of the new cabinet]

New Trade Minister Pledges Improved U.S. Ties

OW0511120691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 05 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan's new Minister of International Trade and Industry Kozo Watanabe pledged Tuesday to improve Japan's crucial trade relations with the United States.

Watanabe's remarks come at a time when Japan's resurging trade surplus continues to be a thorn in bilateral relations prior to the planned visit here by U.S. President George Bush at the end of November.

"I will work hard to rectify trade frictions with the United States, because the bilateral ties bear great implications for not only Japan but the entire world," Watanabe told a press conference after the announcement of a new cabinet lineup headed by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. is expected to change little this year, hovering around 40 billion dollars, though the U.S.'s total trade deficit is likely to decline sharply to 60 billion dollars from last year's 100 billion dollars.

Watanabe, 59, also said he will do his utmost to bring the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion by the end of the year.

A seasoned politician who has served as health minister and home affairs minister, he indicated a political decision may be necessary for the success of the talks, which have been stagnant due to discord among major negotiating nations over farm trade reform.

Farm Minister on Developments in GATT Talks

OW0511040791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Motoji Kondo said Tuesday there could be new developments in the current Uruguay round multinational farm trade talks in Geneva, depending on the contents of an agreement now being worked out.

Until then there will be no change in Japan's position at the talks, the outgoing farm minister also told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting.

Kondo thus suggested that Japan will reconsider its position when the agreement is presented.

Japan has opposed a simple "tariffication" of all non-tariff barriers, fearing it will eventually lead to the collapse of its policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice.

The agreement, being compiled by Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is expected to propose such "tariffication" without exceptions.

North Korea

Premier's Message Protests U.S.-South Exercise

SK0511113191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—Premier of the DPRK Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk sent a telephone message to South Korean "Prime Minister" Chong Won-sik today demanding an immediate end to the anti-dialogue, anti-reunification joint military exercises "Eagle 91".

Recalling that at the fourth North-South high-level talks the sides agreed to have a contact in Panmunjom on November 7 to finalize the text of a single document to be adopted at the fifth talks, the message says: The South side, however, has started large-scale joint military manoeuvres together with outside forces against the North with the contact a few days away, rendering the North-South relations extremely strained.

This is a grave action that gives rise to deep concern among the people at home and abroad who want national reconciliation and unity and a satisfactory progress in North-South dialogue, the message stresses.

If the South side really has the willingness to have dialogue for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, it notes, it must stop the anti-dialogue, anti-reunification joint military exercises and refrain from such reckless military manoeuvres in the future.

Considering that the atmosphere will not be good for a contact in Panmunjom on November 7 when the "Eagle 91" is under way, the message notifies the South Korean "prime minister" that the delegates of the North side will be sent to the Tongil House in the portion of our side in Panmunjom at ten on the morning of November 11.

Military Commission Secretary Protests

SK0511112591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Kaesong November 5 (KCNA)—The secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) in a telephone message to his counterpart of the U.S. side today lodged a protest with it against grave military provocations the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are committing in the joint security area of Panmunjom after starting the large-scale "Eagle 91" joint military maneuvers.

The message says the "Eagle 91" is from its planning a malicious challenge to us and from A to Z an exercise for attack on the North, for a large-scale surprise attack on the northern half of Korea in its content. It is a crude violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a grave criminal act going against inter-Korean dialogue and reunification, notes the message.

Drawing attention to the fact that they are staging another large war game called "Valiant Blitz" in the sea simultaneously with the start of this reckless military provocation, it says this fully shows to what extent the war hysterics of the U.S. side has gone now.

The message goes on:

As part of the bellicose moves of the U.S. side an emergency combat call exercise was staged even in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom where both sides stand in acute confrontation from 04:50 to 05:50 [0750-0850 GMT] today.

Our side cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that large-scale war games are taking place in the sky, on the ground and in the sea of South Korea and grave situation is being created at a time when ill-boding war blasts are rolling off the tongues of ranking U.S. and South Korean figures in the recent period.

The secretary of our side warned that the enemy should look straight at the reality and act with discretion, and strongly demanded that the U.S. side immediately stop the aggressive "Eagle 91" war game and hostile provocation acts.

U.S. Transfers 'Special Warfare Unit' to South

SK0511062791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists committed such a provocative act as transferring the special warfare unit to South Korea from the Clark Air Base in the Philippines under the pretext of volcanic eruption, according to a JIJI report.

The Korean people and the world peaceloving people are now strongly demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, far from quitting South Korea, are committing the criminal act of bringing into South Korea the aggression forces from an overseas base against the current of the time.

It must not go unnoticed that the U.S. imperialists are introducing the special warfare unit into South Korea; it shows that they seek to infiltrate into the depths of the northern half of Korea with the provocation of a new war against the North.

This clearly proves that their noisy talk about "peace" and "disarmament" is a lie and they seek confrontation and war on the Korean peninsula in a bid to attain their aggressive aim.

Efforts for Denuclearization of Peninsula Reviewed

SK0211132591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 29 Oct 91

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October "special article": "It Is Our Consistent Position To Turn the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is an urgent issue in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and guaranteeing peace in Asia and in the world.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming more acute with each passing day, and peace is gravely threatened. More than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists built new large nuclear storage houses in South Korea and introduced nuclear delivery systems one after another. In addition, they frequently staged nuclear war exercises.

South Korea has been reduced to the most dangerous source of nuclear war in the world. This greatly worries our people and peaceloving people all over the world. The Korean peninsula has been reduced to a site where the danger of nuclear war is greatest, and not because our people did not want peace and our efforts for peace were not sufficient. The Korean people love peace the most.

Our people ardently aspire to peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the nation. Reflecting this aspiration, on 10 June we made public the joint communique of political parties and public organizations in the DPRK. This communique contained important proposals for removing the growing danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, for withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Following this, in a Foreign Ministry statement on 30 July, we again made a new proposal for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. This new proposal stipulates agreement between the North and the South of Korea on establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and a joint declaration; the legal guarantee of the position of the Korean peninsula as soon as the United States and nuclear weapon states surrounding our country reach an agreement on and declare denuclearization of the Korean peninsula; for non-nuclear states in Asia to support denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and to respect its position; and other issues in denuclearization.

During the recent North-South high-level talks, we stressed that the North and the South of Korea should adopt the declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and present a draft declaration as an urgent proposal. This is another clear expression of our party and government's peaceloving position: making all efforts to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peace.

Our party and government put forward an antinuclear and denuclearization policy long ago and consistently called for banning development, production, and storage of nuclear weapons and for their abolition. Since nuclear weapons were brought to the South of the Korean peninsula, we made all efforts to make them withdraw and prevent the danger of nuclear war.

In 1956, when the U.S. imperialists were accelerating nuclear armament in South Korea after the war, our government expressed its official position opposing the introduction of atomic weapons. On 7 April 1959 it warned that the U.S. imperialists systematically destroyed and infringed on the Korean armistice agreement and reduced South Korea to a new base of atomic weapons by bringing in atomic and guided weapons. Thus, we proposed establishing the peace zone free from nuclear weapons in Asia.

However, as a challenge to our peace proposal, the U.S. imperialists brought a large number of nuclear weapons into South Korea. In the mid-1970's they turned South Korea into the largest armory of nuclear weapons, filled with 1,000-odd nuclear weapons.

Since then, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have staged a nuclear war exercise each year called Team Spirit. As the 1980's opened, the Reagan regime in the United States declared the Korean peninsula a proving ground for a showdown and kicked off the nuclear war commotion more openly.

As a result, preventing a new danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula emerged as an urgent issue, and its resolution should not be delayed.

Our Republic's Government signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on 12 December 1985. Our purpose in signing this treaty was to have U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from the Korean peninsula, to remove the nuclear threat to us, and, going one step further, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Then in 1986, the year of international peace, it solemnly announced at home and abroad a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. In this proposal the Republic's Government has made clear

its firm position that it will prohibit the testing, production, storage, and introduction of nuclear weapons and that it will ban the construction of all manner of foreign military bases, including nuclear bases, and the passage of foreign nuclear weapons through our territory, territorial air space, and water.

At the same time, it demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond. It made clear its position that if they demand negotiations with us on our proposal, it is willing to accept their proposal for negotiations at any time, regardless of their forms.

The following year we put forward a new proposal on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, calling on them to take practical measures to firmly guarantee its position. We have called on the U.S. imperialists to take practical measures: ceasing to introduce new nuclear weapons into South Korea; complete withdrawal of all the nuclear weapons they have already brought in; cancel operational plans associated with the use of nuclear weapons. We then stated that Japan, the first country to fall victim to nuclear catastrophe, not allow another country to build bases, transfer bases, and logistics bases on its territory from which to launch nuclear attacks against the Korean peninsula.

Clearly calling on all the nuclear powers to stay away from any kind of military act that could lead to nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and its neighboring areas and not to threaten the Korean peninsula with nuclear weapons, we insisted that the South Korean authorities withdraw all the foreign military bases, including nuclear weapons and nuclear bases built in the South; that they not introduce, store, or develop nuclear weapons in the future; and that they not allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through their territory.

Our repeated proposals for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone are supported and welcomed unanimously at home and abroad because they are the most reasonable and fair ones designed to ease tension in our country and contribute to mankind's peace.

Had the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities been sincere about our peace proposal and responded to it affirmatively, the Korean peninsula would not have continued to be the most acute spot where nuclear war has become a real danger.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are completely to blame that our proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone has not yet been realized. In not heeding our proposal, not only have the U.S. imperialists kept U.S. troops and nuclear weapons stationed in South Korea, but they have also accelerated the preparations for nuclear war.

Branding the Korean peninsula as the spot where the next round of feuds will flare up following the Persian Gulf war, the U.S. imperialists have worked out a 120-day nuclear war scenario premised on the use of the nuclear weapons, while running riot in nuclear war exercises.

Followers of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy, the South Korean puppets are about to arm the puppet army with nuclear weapons. The puppet military head, who is enchanted with nuclear weapons, went so far as to mention the outrageous idea of a surprise raid on the North.

What is ridiculous is that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have recently started spreading false tales that we are developing nuclear weapons and noisily insisted that we alone should place ourselves under nuclear inspections.

In particular, the South Korean puppets, while avoiding talking about the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea at the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks, picked a fight with us, who are not engaged in nuclear development. This is preposterous, and it is a brazen act.

It is globally recognized that ours is a thoroughgoing non-nuclear state with not even one nuclear weapon.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have provoked a quarrel with us over the issue of nuclear weapons. This is nothing but sophistry designed to deceive and mock the public at home and abroad who are calling for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea.

Not only does the United States claim to be peaceloving, it has also recently made clear its stand on dismantling tactical nuclear weapons. The United States should take practical measures to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, as a matter of course.

Since we enforce an antinuclear and non-nuclear policy, the United States has no justification for keeping nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Out of a lofty sense of responsibility for our people's survival and for world peace, we will patiently try to have U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Daily Accuses South of Having 'Separatist Stand'

SK0511111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 5 Nov 91

["South Korean Authorities Must Discard Separatist Stance"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities must apologize to the nation for the separatist acts they have committed up until now and turn to a sincere attitude toward reunification, though belatedly, freed from their separatist stand and attitude, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

Recalling that in its keynote statement at the fourth North- South high-level talks the South side said the two

parts of Korea have established "relations of co-existence and co-prosperity" like between countries by joining the United Nations, the article goes on:

If the South side had really wanted peace and reunification of the country, it should have shown at the talks an affirmative response to our proposal regarding the question of peace on the Korean peninsula, particularly the question of removing the danger of nuclear war and turning it into a nuclear-free zone, and the question of vowing North-South nonaggression and opening a favorable phase for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

Describing the North and the South as separate states at the negotiating table, the South side, however, committed the impudent act of disregarding matters of weighty practical significance such as the question of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, a matter of top priority in ensuring peace, and the question of withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the main stumbling block in the way of reunification, from South Korea.

Moreover, the South Korean rulers insisted on "establishing a national community" based on "one system, one government." This means that they want the North and the South live separately after declaring "two Koreas" through agreement between them since they separately joined the U.N. They seek in this to draw the North into the current of "reforms and opening" and send the "wind of liberalization" into it and thereby disorganize and degenerate our socialist system, force their idea and system on us and finally gratify their criminal ambition for "unification through absorption," "unification by prevailing over communism."

The separatist stand and attempt of the South side were revealed in various aspects also in the draft document of agreement brought up by it.

The South side openly used words defining the North-South relations as relations between two states in the title of the draft document.

It laid one-sided stress on the "confidence-building measures" alone, ruling out such core factors as disarmament, in the provisions of the draft document, and put the provision of "exchange", a secondary and unessential matter, in a more concrete form than necessary, while skimming over the provisions of removing the political and military confrontation.

At the talks it also insisted on solving before anything else the questions of "reunion of separated families," "resumption of the Red Cross talks," "North-South trade," "joint development of Mt. Kumgang" and so on, forgettng that it was sitting at the table of high-level talks. This revealed their idea that the North and the South should get along somehow or other by doing trade while keeping the present state of division intact, creating the impression that they are having dialogue.

It not only objected to the adoption of "declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" proposed by us at the talks but also betrayed their intention to continue with the "Team Spirit" war game aimed at invading the North and keep the arrested visitors to the North behind the bars.

The South side, obsessed with the outmoded confrontational idea of the cold war era, is trying to lay greater obstacles in the way of reunification by rendering the situation in the country further strained and inciting anti-communist confrontation in disregard of the desire of the fellow countrymen for peace and peaceful reunification and the global move toward detente, disarmament and peace; this anti-dialogue, anti-peace and anti-reunification stance must be rectified promptly.

South Prime Minister's 'Silly Jargon' Condemned

SK0511054891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 5 Nov 91

["Traitor's Silly Jargon"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—South Korean "Prime Minister" Chong Won-sik on November 1 showed up at a "Friday dialogue" sponsored by the newspaper editors' association and said that unless "confidence mechanism" is provided, the South "has no intention to agree to a nonaggression declaration and even if a nonaggression declaration is adopted, "it could not be linked with the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces" occupying South Korea.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands his remarks as a silly jargon of a traitor.

The news analyst says:

It is a preposterous sophism for him to bring again the "confidence mechanism" as a precondition for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration.

Confidence can be built only when apprehensions for "invasion from the North" and invasion from the South are dispelled through mutual pledge of nonaggression.

If a firm guarantee of nonaggression is to be provided, armed forces should be reduced to the level where neither side can attack the other.

No one can deny that pledge of nonaggresion and realisation of disarmament, as we demand, is the starting point of confidence building and its main content.

This notwithstanding, the "prime minister," chief delegate of the South side, came out again with "confidence mechanism" devoid of any validity. This was motivated by a sinister intention to continue to pursue the policy of confrontation and war, persistently refusing to vow non-aggression under the pretext of "confidence mechanism".

This intention was fully disclosed when he said the nonaggression declaration "cannot be linked with the problem of U.S. troops withdrawal".

To try to keep the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons whose withdrawal is demanded by the whole fellow

countrymen and the world is an anti-national criminal act that could be committed only by the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors.

The South Korean "prime minister" also stringed out rubbish about "acceptance of nuclear inspection" on the part of the North.

By bringing forward the problem of "nuclear inspection," he again revealed the malicious intention to reinforce nuclear forces in South Korea and make a surprise nuclear strike at us under the pretext of the North's refusal of "nuclear inspection."

Heilongjiang CPC Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

SK0211084391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] The Heilongjiang Province CPC Discipline Inspection Commission delegation led by Wang Haiyan, secretary of the commission, visited Mangyongdae.

The guests visited the old Mangyongdae home and listened to the glory-filled revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary family. They looked attentively at the relics preserved with greatest care in this historic house.

The delegation visited the party foundation's historic relics museum. While looking at the historic sites and materials, the guests said they were greatly impressed with the wise leadership of the great leader, who founded the party after liberation and vigorously organized and mobilized all the people to the construction of the new fatherland.

The delegation also visited various places in Pyongyang and local areas including the Chuche Ideology Tower, the Arch of Triumph, the Great Study Hall of the People, the West Sea Floodgate, the Kimchaek Steel Complex, and Panmunjom.

Delegation Returns Home

SK0211084591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Heilongjiang Province CPC Discipline Inspection Commission delegation led by Wang Haiyan, secretary of the commission, returned home on 28 October by train.

PRC Embassy Gathering Honors Kim Il-song Visit

SK0511053291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering with officials of the Chinese Embassy here was held Monday in connection with the visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-president; Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., WPK; and Kang Sok-chu, alternate member of the C.C., WPK and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; who had accompanied the great leader on a visit to China, and other officials concerned.

The participants first saw the Korean documentary film "The Visit to China by the Great Leader Comrade Kim il-song".

Then followed a reception.

Addressing the reception, Han Song-yong said that the great leader expressed great satisfaction over the deep intimacy he had furthered with the Chinese party and state leaders through the recent visit.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appraised the meeting between the leaders of the two countries arranged at a most opportune time as an epochal event in strengthening the common struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples to defend and develop the cause of socialism, Han Song-yong said, adding:

The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song demonstrated at home and abroad that the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood is an indestructible friendship which is steadfastly being held fast to and daily developing more dynamically in any trials of history.

The unswerving common will to constantly consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship generation after generation was clarified at the meetings and talks between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun and Li Peng.

This stand of the leaders of the two countries not only gives powerful impetus to the struggle of the two peoples for the building of socialism and national reunification but also gives the world progressive peoples confidence and faith in and hope for socialism and courage.

Our party and government, remaining loyal to the spirit and lofty intentions agreed upon at the recent meeting between the leaders of the two countries, will make every possible effort to further strengthen militant friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and hold fast to the last to the revolutionary fidelity and principle with Chinese comrades in the course of accomplishing the common cause of socialism.

Speaking next, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi said that the visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song to China showed the whole world the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea and demonstrated the unshakable determination of the Chinese and Korean peoples to advance along the road of socialism.

For China and Korea to advance along the road of socialism and build socialism with their own characteristics is the way correctly chosen by the two peoples in

conformity with the actual conditions of their countries, the ambassador said, and continued:

The peoples of China and Korea will frustrate any attempt to make them abandon socialism.

I am convinced that no matter how the international situation may change in the future, the Chinese party and government will as ever defend and develop unswervingly the Sino-Korean friendship, mutually support and closely cooperate with the Korean party and government in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification and thus win a new victory.

The Chinese leadership of the third generation with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core will constantly develop the Sino-Korean friendship to a new, higher stage by inheriting the spirit of veteran revolutionaries.

Article Emphasizes Role of Mass Movements

SK0411112891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 4 Nov 91

["Constant Development of Mass Movements by WPK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—To constantly develop mass movements and accelerate the revolution and construction at a rapid pace with their force is the unshakable resolution of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The mass movements initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song have been inherited and developed in an allround way by our party and they are going on vigorously on a higher level, the article notes.

It quotes Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"In each stage of revolutionary development, our party has initiated mass movements of different kinds and promoted them to meet the needs of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations and preparedness of the masses."

To activate mass movements is the traditional work method maintained by our party in guiding the revolution and construction.

What is important in our party's leadership for the development of mass movements is, first of all, that it correctly defined the essence and position of mass movements in keeping with the requirements of the time for the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and has given perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in organizing and invigorating them.

Our party defined the mass movements as a powerful method of mobilizing the masses, a revolutionary method of accelerating the revolution and construction in reliance on the collective strength of the masses.

Now in our country mass movements are being carried on profoundly on a wide scale as required by the high stage of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and tremendous achievements have been registered in all sectors of socialist construction. This is a precious fruition of our party's unique policy of mass movements.

It is also important in our party's leadership for the constant development of mass movements that it has initiated and forcefully pushed ahead with mass movements of new forms to meet the needs of the developing revolution and the aspirations of the masses.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement that was initiated and has been vigorously propelled by our party is the mass movement on the highest level in its goal, tasks, scope and effects on stepping up the revolution and construction.

This movement reflects the actual requirements of our country where the entire people are fully armed with the great chuche idea, our socialism based on singlehearted unity has been consolidated and developed steadily and our revolution is dynamically progressing on a high level in which the complete victory of socialism is in sight, and the unanimous aspiration of our people to further speed up the accomplishment of the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The experienced leadership of our party for constantly developing mass movements has been fully demonstrated in making mass movements bring a great turn in the revolutionary struggle and construction.

In the heat of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and other grand mass movements, the people's thinking-pattern and work style have been renewed, their revolutionary zeal elevated remarkably and great victory and achievements attained in all sectors of socialist construction.

The reality clearly proves that when our party's chuche-oriented idea and policy of mass movements are adhered to and fully implemented, it is possible to successfully fulfil all the vast tasks arising in the transformation of man, society and nature under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and bring the advantages of our socialism into full play.

Chuche Said Raising Humanity to Highest Plane

SK3110070791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 31 Oct 91

["Chuche Idea Is Immortal Idea Exalting Man's Dignity and Value"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Wednesday says what holds an important place in the feats performed by the chuche idea in accomplishing the people's cause of independence is that it has raised man's dignity and value to the highest point.

The author of the article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as teaching:

"The chuche idea has raised man's dignity and value to the highest point."

The article continues:

That the chuche idea has raised man's dignity and value to the highest point means that this idea most highly evaluates man and guarantees man's character on the highest level.

With the chuche idea propounding that man is the dominator and transformer of the world, the highest appraisal has been given to man's dignity and value.

Man's position and role as the dominator and transformer of the world have been expounded perfectly by the chuche idea for the first time in history. For this, the chuche idea has raised man's dignity and value to the highest point.

The chuche idea exalts man's dignity and value to the highest point by leading him to a most valuable and worthy life and work.

If man is to live a life worthy of man, exalting his dignity and value, he must lead an independent and creative life.

It was not until the chuche idea expounded that man is a social being that has independence, creativity and consciousness that the people began living an independent and creative life, conscious of their essential qualities.

The chuche idea makes the people turn out in the revolutionary struggle to get freed from all manner of subjugation and fetters with demand and desires to live independently, and stimulates them to exalt their dignity and value.

This idea also guides the people to fulfil their revolutionary duties in a responsible manner by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle urged by the demand and desire to live a creative life, and thus provides the people with a most valuable life and fruitful labour.

The chuche idea next guides the people to possess noble communist moral traits, love comrades and collective and live a life worthy of man, valuing the sense of obligation.

Particularly, this idea makes people devote their all to the struggle for the party and the leader, true to the revolutionary outlook on the leader, thus exalting man's dignity and value on the highest level.

Only under the guidance of the leader can the people possess eternal socio-political organism and lead the worthiest and brilliant life.

It is because all of our people cherish the revolutionary outlook on the leader laid down by the chuche idea as their faith that all of them fully display loyalty and filial duty to the party and the leader.

Only when the people firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea can they cherish the revolutionary outlook on the leader as their faith and devotedly fight to accomplish the cause of the leader. There is no more precious and valuable life for the independent being that regards his dignity and honor more precious than his life to live and struggle this way all his life.

Success in Science, Technoiogy Detailed

SK0211152591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—Many scientific and technological successes have been reported recently from various domains of national economy of Korea.

The ferrous metallurgical institute of the academy [not further specified] has completed the research on the eight kinds of major parts and materials urgently necessary in developing the most-advanced scientific technology.

The special impulse motor magnet, elementary parts, light magnetic material and elastic materials made by introducing a new means for heat treatment are the most precise and solid and they are appreciated as very valuable in the production of computer, numerical control machine tool and robot.

The institute has also taken out more than ten technological innovations including the rolling method of continuous casting, registering a great success in the study to shape the optical fibre correspondent.

A new plate heating exchanger was manufactured by technicians of the central heating-system institute, the Pyongyang shoes machine factory and pyongyang metal building-materials factory.

The heat exchanger made of thin iron sheet is only 1.2 metre high, whereas its heat exchanging capacity is one million kilocalorie, which ensures the heat efficiency to 98 percent.

Heating equipments are not needed in the middle of sky-scrapers, if the heating exchanger was used.

It is widely being introduced into heating systems of the houses of the Tongil street now under construction.

"Feburary 17 shock brigade of scientists" of the Hamhung branch of the academy and the Sosong chemistry factory have developed an ion exchange sheet of much economic value.

When it is introduced into the salt production the salt can be produced in quantity by industrial means, without salt field.

A salt factory utilizing this ion exchange sheet is now being built in Humhung, an industrial city on the east coast.

And the newly-made ion exchange sheet is utilized effectively in dying industry and pollution protection. Besides, many scientific and technical successes of very effective in the production and construction were researched and introduced including a new method of water-proof and auto-temperature controller for production and air maize separater. [sentence as received]

New Type of Cargo Ship Launched

SK0411105091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The North Hamgyong provincial shipbuilding complex, a mighty shipbuilding base of Korea, launched a 20,000-ton cargo vessel.

The cargo ship is peculiar in shape and fast in speed. Designed in the latest type, all its equipment is operated with modern control devices.

It has efficient deck cranes capable of quickly loading and discharging large cargoes of various shapes including 20-25 ton containers and highly automated navigation instruments and observation devices.

South Korea

Panel for 11 Nov S-N Panmunjom Contact Named

SK0511123991 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea decided to start working-level conferences aimed at drafting an agreement on "reconciliation, nonaggression and exchange and cooperation" on Nov. 11, or four days later than originally scheduled, it was announced Tuesday.

Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for the South Korean delegation to the high-level talks, said the first working-level meeting was rescheduled at Pyongyang's request.

He said North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk on Tuesday sent a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart, Chong Won-sik, proposing that the meeting be held on Nov. 11 after the South Korea- U.S. combined field exercise "Foal Eagle '91" ended in the South. Chong accepted Yon's request, Yi said.

Prime ministers of South and North Korea agreed to adopt the projected agreement during their meeting at the North Korean capital of Pyongyang late last month, deciding to let working-level officials draw up a draft and submit it to the next round of their talks.

South Koreans to take part in the closed-door conference at Tongilgak in the North Korean section of Panmunjom are Song Han-ho, vice national unification minister; Yim Tong-won, chancellor of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security; and Yi Tong-pok. Representing the northern side will be Choe U-chin, a roving ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland; and Kim Yong-chol, vice minister of People's Armed Forces Ministry.

Among agenda items South Korea wants to have contained in the agreement but North Korea opposes are exchanges of broadcasts and publications, military confidence-building measures for the fulfillment of nonagression and replacement of an armistice with a peace regime.

The meeting will continue to take place alternately in the southern and northern sections of Panmunjom until the fifth round of the prime ministers' talks due in Seoul on Dec. 10.

It is unlikely that results of the working-level talks will affect next month's high-level talks because the two sides agreed in principle to hold the talks as scheduled.

S, N Women's Groups Agree to 9 Nov Contact

SK0511095191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—After exchanging telephone messages for more than two weeks, women leaders in South and North Korea agreed Tuesday to meet at Panmunjom on Saturday [9 November] morning for consultations on the North's participation in an international women's seminar in Seoul in mid-November.

Yo Yon-ku, a permanent member of the Central Committee of the (North) Korean Democratic Women's Union, sent a message Tuesday to the steering committee saying she wanted to meet at Panmunjom after the large-scale military exercise in the South.

She was referring to the Korea-U.S. combined field exercise "Foal Eagle '91," designed to strengthen combat readiness to defend the South's rear areas.

At the Seoul seminar, slated for Nov. 18-23, participants will discuss peace in Asia and the role of women.

At Panmunjon, in the first such encounter of women from both Koreas since 1945, the South will be represented by Yi Wu-chong, vice president of the Korea National Council of Churches, and Yi Hyo-chae, president of the Korea Women United.

Yo and Chong Myong-sun, councilor of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, are expected to attend for the North.

Saturday's meeting will primarily focus on ironing out differences on the date of the seminar. The North has asked for a delay until Dec. 7.

GATT Responds 'Negatively' to Rice Proposal

SK0511041991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Nov 91 p 8

[Text] Uruguay Round-related officials in the United States, the European Community and GATT responded negatively to Korean proposal to drop rice and other key staples from the import liberalization list, Vice Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Yi Pyong-sok said yesterday.

Yi said, "But they seemed to fully understand the Korean position on the rice issue at the ongoing multilateral Uruguay Round talks when I explained the difficulties Korean farmers face."

Yi returned to Seoul Sunday after his week-long trip to the United States, the EC and GATT, leading a seven-member delegation, to persuade their officials to drop rice and other key food from the list subject to import liberalization.

He said he made it clear that Korea will never accept the "projected tariffication" in all farm trade including rice at Uruguay Round talks due to the political, economic and social atmosphere in Korea.

He said, "I stressed that results of multilateral negotiations must be acceptable in reality for the successful end of the Uruguay Round talks on farm trade reform."

Yi met Deputy U.S. Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Julius Katz in the United States.

He also talked with Van Rooy, chairman of the EC Trade Council, in Geneva and Arthur Dunkel, director general at the GATT, and U.S. and Indian ambassadors to GATT in Brussels.

Dunkel was quoted as saying that a "chain effect" is feared in other countries if rice is dropped from the import liberalization list as an exception for Korea.

He insisted that Korea accept the tariffication and seek a higher tariff within the tariffication formula, Yi explained.

But Yi rebutted Dunkel's proposal, saying that the chain effect can be solved if tight criteria and conditions are set.

Envoy: 'No Timetable' for Ties With PRC

SK0511084991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—Ambassador No Chae-won, head of the South Korean trade representative office in Beijing, said Tuesday that normalization of relations between South Korea and China would take shape in accordance with the progress of the political situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

No timetable for the normalization of Seoul-Beijing relations had been prepared, and it was difficult at present to predict the timing for establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, No said in an interview with YONHAP News Agency.

He said, however, that there were some meaningful signs that indicated a possible change in the Chinese Government's attitude toward South Korea.

Since Foreign Minister Qian Qichen used Korea's official name, the Republic of Korea, in an address to the U.N. General Assembly last month, the Chinese news media had tried to maintain a kind of balance toward South and North Korea, he said.

They used to call South Korea "South Choson" and the North "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" but recently began calling them "two sides of the Korean peninsula" or "southern side of the Korean peninsula," according to No.

The veteran diplomat reiterated his government's basic policy concerning the normalization of ties with China.

It would be desirable to promote the bilateral relations steadily, and not in haste, through expanding personnel and material exchanges by concluding accords on investment guarantee and aviation and private-level trade agreement, he said.

Asked if Qian's visit to Seoul would be a turning point in South Korean-Chinese relations, No said it was hard to expect major progress or new developments, though the visit would help promote a cooperative mood between the two countries.

Qian is to visit Seoul to attend the ministerial conference of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Nov. 12-14 and will meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok.

"We should not overlook the fact that normalization of Seoul-Beijing ties is not just a bilateral question involving these two countries, but there are complicated multilateral matters entwined," he said.

Asked to comment on the outcome of North Korean President Kim Il- song's visit to China last month, the South Korean diplomat declined a direct reply and said he had not heard anything from the Chinese Government about Kim's visit.

He also said he thought Kim's visit would not be a negative factor in South-North Korean relations given China's foreign policy direction.

Asked about China's position on international inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities, No said it would be right to say that China is making efforts to persuade North Korea to accept international inspection because it evidently opposes North Korea's possession or development of nuclear weapons.

Army General Meets Soviet Defense Minister

SK0511032491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Lt. Gen. Yong Yong-il, director of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Headquarters, recently met Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov during his visit to Moscow, according to a Defense Ministry source yesterday.

The source, however, refused to say what the two talked about during their meeting.

Gen. Yong is on a two-week Soviet visit to attend a ceremony marking the dispatch of a Korean military attache to Moscow.

Observers said it was unusual for the Soviet defense minister to meet with a visiting Korean Army lieutenant

general, adding that Shaposhnikov might have delivered to Yong some of Moscow's ideas on a new security order in the Northeast Asia.

Bank Approves Soviet Loan Requests To Buy Goods

SK0511085191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—The Export-Import Bank of South Korea has approved 50 applications from the Soviet Union to buy 314 million U.S. dollars of consumer goods with tied loans from Seoul, a bank spokesman said Tuesday.

It will approve another 50 applications for 157 million dollars in purchases once the paperwork is completed by the Soviet Foreign Economic Bank (Vneshekonombank), he said.

The goods include 9.6 million dollars of razors: 33 million dollars of footwear: 128 million dollars of video cassette recorders and microwave ovens: 48 million dollars of polyethylene and polypropylene: 27 million dollars of medicine and medical equipment: 26 million dollars of yarn and 15 million dollars of batteries, he said.

As part of an economic aid package, the bank will extend 1.5 billion dollars in tied loans by the end of 1993, but a scheduled loan of 800 million dollars due this year was delayed in the wake of the abortive August coup in the Soviet Union and lack of a repayment guarantee.

* Impact of Soviet Coup on North Korea Examined

* 'Confusion' in North

912C0316A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 91 p 2

[Article by reporter Pak Che-kyun: "Confusion Over Sudden Turn of Events in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The tumult in the psychology of the North Korean leadership at news reports of the Soviet coup d'etat, its failure and the collapse of the Soviet Union itself—which all came at a breath-taking pace—was characterized as "hyperbola of joy and sorrow" by a North Korea specialist.

Such psychological ups and downs were evident in North Korea's responses to the changing developments as reflected in various reports during this period.

On 19 August when the coup occurred in the Soviet Union:

North Korea swiftly reported the coup only a few hours after it took place, at 1900. In view of its practice of not reporting at all—or reporting belatedly if it ever reports—any "unfavorable news," it was indicative of North Korea's attitude toward the Soviet upheaval. For instance, in the case of the Romanian upheaval of December 1989, North Korea reported it five days after it occurred in a terse Foreign Ministry statement. Especially, reporting the fact of President Gorbachev's fall that day, North Korea omitted the use of "president" or "former president" or any other title for him. Furthermore, it reported in relative detail statements and appeals issued by the "State Committee on Emergency in the USSR" of the conservative coup force. This reporting attitude was a typical expression of both the North Korean leadership's pent-up discontent with Gorbachev, the man who had been pressing North Korea to open up, and its "elation" at the fact that the Soviet conservatives have seized power.

Again on 20 August, North Korea reported in detail decisions of the state emergency committee and Acting President Gennady I. Yanayev.

At the same time, NODONG SINMUN, in an editorial article entitled "Victory of Socialism Is An Inevitability of History," confidently declared that "the fact that mankind follows the road of socialism represents the law of development of history which no force can stop."

This "seething self-confidence" even had its effect on the North-South high-level talks scheduled for 27 August. At the 20 August contact of the responsible liaison officers of the two sides, North Korea demanded changing the site of the meeting, showing an attitude that it "does not care if it leads to postponement of the scheduled talks."

However, the North Korean leadership suddenly changed its attitude at the news of the coup's failure on the night of 21 August.

In a noon newscast on 22 August, North Korea reported the failure of the coup. Also, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met the Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang the same day, telling him that "the Soviet problems should be dealt with by the Soviet people themselves." North Korea thus assumed the position of not opposing the downfall of the conservative force in the USSR.

Despite the change in attitude, however, North Korea was ignored by the Yeltsin-led Soviet "radical" force that gained power. Immediately after the failed coup, the Soviet Union briefed its ambassadors to 25 countries of developments but the ambassador to North Korea was not among them. Also, in connection with the coup's failure, Moscow Radio on 23 August reported reactions of Asian countries including the ROK, China, Japan and Thailand but made no mention of how North Korea reacted.

The broadcast then complained about North Korea, saying that "as regards the delay in the nuclear inspection, North Korea is out-and-out to blame."

As its relations with the Soviet Union cooled down and socialism collapsed in the USSR, North Korea naturally turned its eyes to China. Kim Yong-nam, its foreign minister, hastily visited Beijing on 24 August to discuss the Soviet situation with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, according to reports. President Kim Il-song also reportedly met Zhu Liang, the visiting director of the

International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and his party to reaffirm friendship between the two countries. Nevertheless, in North Korea's position, it is difficult to give up the Soviet Union.

Therefore, North Korea most likely will continue to put out feelers to the new Soviet leadership for better relations.

In what was more or less a surprise, North Korea on 26 August reported the dissolution of the CPSU and other fast-breaking events, promptly and in relative detail. A high official of the ROK National Unification Board described the North Korean effort as "a last-ditch measure to improve its relationship with the new Soviet leadership."

Referring to its future responses, the same ROK official said that "with its range of action having narrowed, North Korea seems to be at great pains to protect its own system; therefore, there will be nothing much it can do but take a wait-and-see attitude on changes and developments in the Soviet Union."

* North 'Profoundly Perplexed'

912C0316B Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 91 p 2 [Article by reporter An Hui-chang: "The Soviet Upheaval Sends North Korea Reeling"]

[Text] As the Soviet upheaval did not stop at the failed coup attempt by the conservative hard-liners but has dramatically escalated to the dissolution of the CPSU, and even to a collapse of the union itself, North Korea is evidently profoundly perplexed.

North Korea's reactions during the entire period from the outbreak of the coup d'etat and its failure graphically demonstrated the extent of the impact of the Soviet change on North Korea.

At the time of the ROK-USSR rapprochement, North Korea vehemently charged that Moscow reduced itself to "a betrayer having sold the faith with an ally for $3 billion."

Then came the news of the coup d'etat. North Korea rejoiced and voiced its welcome, although unofficially. But the subsequent reversal in the situation, down to the point of the CPSU disbandment, reportedly stunned North Korea.

As it became clear that the reform faction had won with Gorbachev's return, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met the Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang on 22 August and embarked on the task to mend USSR relations, stating that he is expecting a smooth conduct of state affairs by Gorbachev.

However, when the Soviet upheaval did not stop at the failure of the conservative coup attempt but escalated to the point of disintegration of the union with the CPSU dissolution and recognition of independence for Soviet republics, and when Moscow openly showed its displeasure with North Korea by excluding its ambassador to Pyongyang from a briefing on the situation, North Korea responded in a manner different from the past.

Evidence of change includes the fact that North Korea on 26 August broadcast "in detail" the section in Yeltsin's statement on limiting CPSU activities.

In the North Korean society in which its press reports substantively reflect government policy, this was extremely unusual and appeared to reflect the extent of shock to the leadership.

Letting the North Korean people—who were virtually unaware of perestroyka or glasnost—know about the CPSU dissolution or things like that was quite an adventure, possibly with consequences beyond control.

Despite all that, North Korea broadcast the developments, a fact apparently based on a painful decision that it could hardly afford any further setback in relations with the USSR led by Yeltsin and other reformers.

A look at North Korea's economic and military ties with the USSR makes the picture even clearer.

In spite of deteriorations in the bilateral relations, Soviet assistance to North Korea continued as before.

It could be attributed to the influence of the conservative hard-liners within the Soviet leadership then, or to a Soviet policy of carrying on good relations with neighboring countries.

In applying the hard currency measure to trade settlements with socialist countries effective this year, Moscow granted North Korea a one-year stay.

At the same time, the USSR proportion in North Korea's crude oil import grew from 15.6 percent in 1986 to 40 percent in 1990. Also, with Moscow continuing to provide arms, North Korean weapons systems are absolutely under Soviet influence. Meanwhile, the North Korean debt to the USSR reached $3.2 billion as of fiscal 1990.

If the Soviets should move to suspend such assistance, the shock to North Korea would be devastating.

From all this, it can be concluded that as for North Korea, it sees the need to at least avert a catastrophe in its relations with the USSR.

Therefore, it appears certain that North Korea, while keeping its USSR relations at a reasonable level, will endeavor to strengthen solidarity with China.

North Korea needs China as a new ideological wall. Since China also needs North Korea for the same reason, they can mutually increase solidarity, as they say "adversity makes strange bedfellows."

China is expected to make efforts for stronger ties with Vietnam and North Korea because it needs them to keep the socialist camp going. It is likely that there will be frequent mutual visits by high-level figures.

In the wake of the Soviet development, North Korea will focus especially on bringing the negotiations with Japan to a settlement.

While carrying on the rapprochement talks, North Korean authorities in the past tended to display rigidity, asserting that Japan had surrendered to them.

Under the present circumstances, however, the possibility is high that they will be willing to arrive at a compromise should it only keep them in countenance.

The reason is that North Korea is aware that only by solving its economic problems can it prevent a Germany-type reunification or an East Europe-type disintegration for itself, and that it can turn to virtually nowhere now but Japan for the required funds and technologies.

However, the biggest problem may be its domestic throes caused by the Soviet upheaval.

The first thing that can be expected is a confrontation between its conservative and reform factions.

Needless to say, the North Korean "reform faction" is basically different from that in other countries.

There is no difference between the two factions in the perception of "Kim Il-song the Leader."

The difference is that the reformers are less dogmatist in their policy planning and execution.

In this connection, a high government official said that "it was the voice of the conservative faction that postponed the North-South high-level talks." "The frictions between the conservatives and reformers will intensify within the North Korean leadership in the future," he predicted.

At the same time, it appears that the Soviet upheaval has increased the possibility of the issue of power transfer to Kim Chong-il being put to a review.

The reason is that it is considered certain that Kim Il-song will—as seen during the East European crisis—decide that he himself should be in control when there is pressure from outside.

* Foreign Money, Technology Needed in North

912C0319A Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 91 p 8

[Article by correspondent Sin Tong-ho in Yanji: "North Korean Science: Focus on Solving Introduction of Foreign Technology, Capital"]

[Text] **North Korean Science Seen Through Yanbian Scholarly Conference on Science and Technology**

Since 1987, in order to solve its worsening economic difficulties, North Korea has made the development of science and technology its priority objective and is now concentrating all its energies on a technological innovation campaign. But the country appears to be encountering great difficulties because the import of Western science and technology has actually been blocked and capital is in short supply.

According to Dr. Yi So-ku, a Korean-American scholar (chief of the biochemistry division of the U.S. National Institutes of Health) who recently visited Pyongyang, "North Korea is devoting quite a bit of attention to the field of science and technology, but they are so barred from importing science and technology that they are unable to directly import even simple IBM personal computers and have to import them through Singapore and other third countries."

After visiting North Korean scientific personnel at the request of the North Korean Academy of Sciences, Dr. Yi, together with Professor Kim Song-ho (Chemistry Department, University of California, Berkeley) participated in a scholarly conference on science and technology held in Yanbian, China 14-19 August.

Dr. Yi says, "Everywhere on the streets you can see slogans saying 'chuche, production, science,' and the government is devoting its efforts to educating scientifically gifted children from the time they are very small. The Pyongyang No. 1 Senior High School has an electron microscope that even colleges in South Korea do not have. So great is the North Korean concern for science that scientifically-gifted children are exempted from compulsory military service and from payment of all tuition."

"However," he says, "because of the recent economic difficulties and foreign exchange shortages, most of the books dealing with science and technology at the Kim Il-song University Library were old ones that had been published before the 1980's in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia. And they are so in the dark about advanced scientific and technological information that it takes about a year and a half for North Korean scientists to get the most recent scientific papers from the United States and other Western countries."

Dr. Yi says: "North Korea's scientists are also well aware of South Korea's high economic and scientific and technological level.

"Scientists affiliated with Chosen Soren (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in Japan constitute a lifeline for North Korea—a lifeline that can uniquely import technology from advanced countries. This by itself, however, is not enough, and many in the North Korean scientific community feel it is urgent for North Korea to normalize relations with the United States and Japan."

When North Korea launched its third Seven-Year Plan in 1987 it declared: "Developing science and technology, intensifying the technological innovation campaign, and dynamically accelerating the technological remaking of the people's economy is our most important task."

Dr. Yi pointed out, however, that two major factors have set back its economic plan. First, the Soviet Union used to provide North Korea with crude oil at cheap, concessionary prices, but has shifted to a cash accounting basis, which has exacerbated North Korea's foreign exchange shortages. Second, North Korea has focused its economic strength on preposterous construction projects such as the Yugyong Hotel in Pyongyang, a building over 100 stories.

On the other hand, it was disclosed at the scholarly conference on science and technology that in 1988 North Korea set up a "Three-Year Plan for Science and Technology Development" (1988-1990), which put the stress on developing electronic engineering, biology, and thermal engineering.

In particular, during the conference North Korean scholars frequently used the expression "third wave" and related that in 1988 an "Electronics and Automation Industries Committee" had been created under the State Administration Council and that the greatest efforts were being devoted to the development of fifth generation computers and the automation of production processes. These activities center about the Academy of Sciences' Electronic and Automation Branch Institute, the Automation Department of the Kim Il-song University, the Kim Chaek College of Engineering, the Pyongyang College of Sciences, and the recently established Choson Computer General Corporation.

Kim Yong-chun, chairman of the automation faculty of the Kim Il-song University said, "The automation faculty is the most popular faculty in the Kim Il-song University, so the entrance qualifications are also the highest."

However, the number of computers in North Korea is around 10,000, which shows a big disparity with South Korea, where the number of computers topped 1 million last year.

North Korea is currently putting great stress on linking science and technology with industry. Scientific and technological personnel are sent on a mandatory basis to factories and enterprises, where they are made to encourage the technological innovation campaign. Many of the papers presented at the conference put the emphasis on applications.

In the mathematics panel of the conference, Dr. Pak Tae-che, of the Kim Chaek Industrial College, presented a paper explaining by means of equations the phenomenon of permeability of the Nampo Barrage—a project in which North Korea takes great pride. Dr. Pak contributed to the construction of the barrage as a member of a shock brigade and received the title of "Labor Hero", the highest honor for a scientist.

Professor Kim Chong-sik (Seoul University), who attended the conference as chairman of the mathematics panel on the South Korean side, said, "I got the impression that there is a problem in that North Korean mathematics excessively stresses applied mathematics, making it impossible for the mathematics itself to develop systematically and become a profound scholarly discipline."

The South Korean participants in the conference also held the common view that there is excessive emphasis on chuche thought in the field of science and technology and in too many cases North Korean thinking is poles apart from global trends in science and technology development.

On the other hand, in South Korea the influx of various foreign scientific and technical terms is causing a great deal of confusion in the systematization of science and technology, but the South Korean scholars said they were quite impressed with the efforts shown by North Korean scholars along these lines. The North Korean scholars in the chemistry sub-panel introduced a paper on "Rules for Chemistry Names in Korean," and North Korean scholars in the mathematics sub-panel demonstrated their efforts in putting scientific terminology into written Korean.

Trade Deficit With Communist Countries Increases

SK0511094591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0912 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—Imports from China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other former and present communist countries are growing faster than exports, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Tuesday.

Two-way trade was 5.6 billion U.S. dollars in January-September, a 1.5-fold rise from the same period last year, and the shortfall was 550 million dollars, a 3.7-fold increase. Exports were 2.52 billion dollars, up 43.6 percent, and imports 3.07 billion dollars, up 54.7 percent.

The total accounted for 5 percent of South Korea's external trade overall, up from 4.2 percent a year ago. Trade with North Korea is counted as internal trade.

China ranked fourth among Korea's trade partners after the United States, Japan and Germany, according to the Ministry.

Exports to the country amounted to 1.64 billion dollars in the first three quarters, up 50.7 percent from a year ago, and imports reached 2.45 billion dollars, up 57.3 percent, for a deficit of 810 million dollars, up from 720 million dollars for all of 1990.

The Soviet Union had a surplus of 130 million dollars with Korea in the nine months, in a turnaround from a deficit of 149 million dollars a year ago. Exports dropped 8.9 percent to 288 million dollars and imports surged 65.6 percent to 418 million dollars.

In trade with Eastern Europe, Korea saw a 280 million-dollar surplus, up from 190 million dollars. Exports to Poland soared 3.4- fold to 237 million dollars.

Trade with Vietnam and Mongolia was 175 million dollars, up 86.2 percent, with exports at 144 million dollars, up 100 percent, and imports at 31 million dollars, up 29.2 percent.

* Program To Upgrade S&T to G7 Level

* S&T Investment

912C0301A Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Aug 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Science and Technology Investment To Increase to 11.5 Trillion Won or 3.5 Percent of GNP by 1996"]

[Text] With a view to lifting key industrial technologies to the levels of the seven industrial democracies (G7) during the Seventh Plan period, the government has decided to sharply increase its science and technology [S&T] investment from 2.98 trillion won at present to 11.5 trillion won, an equivalent of 3.5 percent of GNP, by 1996.

At the same time, it will study establishing regional basic research centers in the Seoul, Central, Yongnam and Honam regions. The government also plans to make it obligatory for the government-administered pension and other funds to contribute or lend out specified percentages of their assets for technology development programs.

At a meeting held today for an adjustment of the Seventh Plan, with Minister of the Economic Planning Board Kang Hyon-uk presiding, the government adopted the "program to promote science and industrial technology development" designed to expand S&T investment and financial, tax support during the Seventh Plan period.

At the meeting, the coordinating committee decided to adjust upward the ratio of S&T investment in the government budget from 3 percent this year to 4-5 percent by 1996, and to nearly double the research and development [R&D] manpower from 66,000 (in 1989) to 112,000 persons.

At the same time, the meeting adopted the "G7 Project" for upgrading technologies in specified areas to the Group of Seven levels by the year 2001. The project seeks intensive development of high-tech products or promising future industry goods, including VLSI semiconductors (256 MDRAM by 1996, 1GDRAM by the year 2000); integrated services digital network (ISDN); high-definition television (HDTV); electric automobiles (for marketing in 1996); AI computers (simultaneous-translation computers by 2000); and new drugs and agricultural chemicals.

In order to encourage private enterprises to expand technology development investments, the government will increase tax exemption rates for technological manpower development activities and investments in new technologies. It will also introduce a matching fund system for private enterprises developing specified technologies. Furthermore, with regard to the government tender system, it plans to gradually shift its emphasis from price to competition in technology.

Concerning the trends of advanced countries shunning technology transfers, the government decided to press acquisitions of advanced technologies through stepped up economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and to increase government-financed research institutes and on-site institutes of private firms in the advanced technology research complexes in the United States, Japan and Europe.

S&T Development Plan

Item	1991	1996
S&T investment	2.98 trillion won	11.5 trillion won
Comparison with GNP	2.12 percent	3.49 percent
R&D manpower	66,000 (as of 1989)	112,000
PhD holders	17,000	30,100
Special S&T information data	250,000 items	2 million items
Private research institutes	1,109	2,000
Small business-run institutes	645	1,250
Industrial technology research unions	58	100

* Development Targets

912C0301B Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 23 Aug 91 p 12

[Article by reporter So Chong-hui: "'S&T G7 Project' Development Targets Set—Seven Product Technologies and Seven Basic Technologies"]

[Text] The Ministry of Science and Technology has adopted an advanced technology development program to lift the nation's S&T to the levels of G7 countries in the 2000's.

The program contains 14 development projects altogether—seven product technology projects and another seven basic technology projects.

The contents of each project are roughly as follows:

VLSI: To attain superiority in the field of memory chips—the driving force of semiconductor technology—the development of the 250MDRAM will be completed by 1996 and the 1GDRAM by the year 2000.

ISDN: ATM as the core of a network will be developed by 1996 and optical ATM by 2000. Also, optical integrated circuits and 10 giga-byte high-speed transmission technology will be developed by 1997 and 1998 respectively.

HDTV: Development will be pushed in consistency with European and U.S. formats, and in three fields—receiver, transmission, broadcasting. Besides, the flat display technology will be developed by 1997, and TFT

liquid crystal, a core part of LC transparent TV, will be developed at the same time.

AI computer: To ensure sustained development of the domestic PC industry and secure the core technology of high-tech communications networks, multi-media computers will be developed by 1994, knowledge-reasoning computers and neuro-computers by 1997.

Electric automobiles: For development of pollution-free AI-type automobiles, high-performance battery and high-speed charging devices will be developed by 1995, and the designing and material technologies for high-performance motors and brakes by 1996.

New drugs and agricultural chemicals: Emphasis will be put on development of new low-toxicity, low-pollution products worthy of world pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals markets. Development will be in three phases—basic experiments in the first phase (through 1993), clinical demonstrations in the second phase (1994-1997), and full-scale development of new drugs in the third phase (1998-2001).

High-tech production systems: Computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) systems will be developed in the first phase of the project, and advanced processing systems including nanometer-class ultra-precision processing systems by 1997. In addition, development will be pushed on core components including computerized hydraulic pressure systems, special drives and transmissions, and special bearings.

Advanced materials for information, electronics and energy sectors: Advanced materials will be developed to increase the rates of self-sufficiency up to 70 percent, including new-function semiconductor materials, optical memory materials, high-density hard disks, conductive polymer materials, ultra heat-resisting alloys, titanium alloys, new aluminum alloys, and high-efficiency polymer film.

New-function biomaterial: Resources technologies will be developed in agricultural and new biological resource areas, including microorganic fertilizer material technology and food technology using bioengineering, to lay foundations for domestic production and, at the same time, for use in industrial technologies.

Technology for next-generation transport equipment components: Technologies relating to next-generation high-speed vehicles will be developed on the basis of high-performance low-pollution engine and other electronics and automation technologies as well as linear motor car technology.

Environmental engineering: Sanitation, earth environmental preservation and pollution prevention technologies will be developed intensively to cope with the rapidly expanding domestic and global environmental troubles.

New energy: Alternate energy sources will be developed to supply more than 3 percent of the domestic energy demand by the year 2000; to that end, fuel cell technology and energy storage and conversion technologies will be developed.

New-type nuclear reactor designing and demonstration research: Basic research will be pressed for development of a new-type reactor that is lower in the core-damage probability, and much safer and epoch-makingly higher in the economic efficiency and coefficient of utilization in terms of accident incidence and countermeasure.

Sensor engineering: Designing technology will be developed for machines substituting for human senses through development of sensor integration and sensor fusion technologies, living body instrumentation technology and AI engineering technology.

Development Project Timetable

Item	Project	First phase goal/period
Product technology	VLSI	256MDRAM (1993-1996)
	ISDN	ATM switch (1993-1996)
	HDTV	HDTV (1990-1993)
	Electric automobile	product (1992-1996)
	AI computer	neurocomputer (1992-1997)
	Drugs/chemicals	antibiotics/germicides(1992-1997)
	Production system	CIM (1992-1996)
Basic technology	information/ electronics/energy/materials	1992-1999
	Next-generation transport parts	1992-1999
	New biological material	1992-1999
	Environmental engineering	1992-2001
	New energy	1992-1999
	Nuclear reactor design/demonstration	1992-2001
	Sensor engineering	1992-1999

Five-year Infrastructure Plan Announced

SK0111094791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—The government, which has been under fire for not having invested enough to expand the social capital, said Friday it would spend 62 trillion won on roads, ports, railway lines and dams during the 1992-1996 socio-economic development plan.

The projected spending accounts for nearly 5 percent of the gross national product for this year. Of the total, 36 trillion won will come from the central government and 26 trillion won from local governments.

According to the plan, released in a meeting at the Economic Planning Board, the government will build transportation networks in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon and Inchon, with each urban area laced with inner-city highways and subways. The length of subway lines in the six cities will reach 277 kilometers by 1996, up from 144 kilometers this year.

The national railroad will carry 30 percent of the transportation burden, up from 17 percent this year, when the 5.8 trillion-won Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway is completed in 1998.

It will build terminals equipped with container centers in Seoul and Pusan during the period. Since 37 percent of all cargo arriving at Pusan port is bound for Seoul, the government will secure a port exclusively for containers. It will also expand Kwangyang port on the west coast to alleviate freight congestion in Pusan.

To ease traffic snarls between Seoul and Inchon and between Seoul and Suwon, cars carring fewer than three people will be banned from the roads from December to the end of next year.

The government will set up an organization to coordinate the plan next year.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir on New 'Selective' Investment Policy

BK0211073991 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says foreign investors should not be disturbed by the new investment policy contained in the 1992 budget. The budget was presented by Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim in Parliament yesterday. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir pointed out that the government spends a big sum of money on infrastructure and it is only fair that it receives some returns. The tax being imposed is not too high and will only cover the cost of building an infrastructure.

The prime minister was responding to questions by newsmen in Parliament House after the presentation of the 1992 budget. One of the highlights of the budget was the review of various tax incentives on private investments as well as a system of pioneer incentives. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also said that the investment policy of the government from now on will be very selective. Only capital-intensive, high-technology, robotic, and automatic production lines using highly skilled workers will be encouraged.

Meanwhile, the minister of international trade and industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, said her ministry is drawing up the criteria for [words indistinct] for foreign and local investors.

Mahathir Denies Interference in Judicial System

BK0311093291 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir says the government does not subvert or interfere in Malaysia's judicial system. This is evident especially when several judgments made by the courts had (?blocked rights of) the government and its parties. The prime minister said that the government had not prevented the courts from passing such unfavorable judgments. It [words indistinct] the Bar Council's right to dismiss the lord president through contempt proceedings.

The prime minister said this in answering questions raised in Kuala Lumpur. He also said he had evidence of the Bar Council's allegation which was conveyed to the American Lawyers Association. The allegation was a lie as the government had no power to dismiss the lord president or any other judge.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said under the country's constitution the dismissal of a lord president or a judge can only be carried out through the [word indistinct] process.

Treasury Views Intra-ASEAN Trade, Inflation

BK0311035491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] New proposals currently studied by ASEAN countries are expected to propel the regional grouping into a higher form of economic integration in this decade. The Malaysian Treasury in its economic report says they include the innovative growth triangle which will promote synergetic regional growth, the free trade area, and the common effective preferential tariffs to reduce and streamline trade tariffs.

The Treasury points out that obstacles in the way of intra-ASEAN trade are the need by member countries to protect national interests, nurture fledgling domestic industries, and preserve local markets, and ASEAN countries tend to favor trade with countries outside the region. However, annual regional trade has risen to U.S. $53.5 billion. The report says that the twenty-fold increase between 1970 and 1990 also served the future improvement in intra- ASEAN trade.

The Treasury report, which was released in conjunction with the tabling of the 1992 budget to Parliament, also says one of the [words indistinct] support the economic growth and promote the price stability. Measures will be taken especially for moderate [words indistinct] generated by wage pressures and shortage of labor. The government will also continue its policy of liberalization and deregulation as well as develop, broaden, and modify the financial system. The major focus of monetary management this year has been directed at managing liquidity to maintain domestic (?price stability). Inflation rate is estimated at 4.5 percent this year. The Treasury report pointed out that the rate was low compared to the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Energy Minister on Plan To Launch Satellite

BK0211144091 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] The government has held discussions with a certain group from the United States on the country's plan to launch its own satellite into space. The minister of energy, telecommunications, and posts, Datuk Sri S. Samy Vellu, said the discussions were centered on the estimate for the project.

Speaking to reporters after the opening of the third Southeast Asia Telecommunications Conference in Langkawi, Datuk Sri Samy Vellu said it would take at least two years before the project could be off the drawing board as it would have to obtain the approval of the cabinet and the International Telecommunications Union. He said the project would be run by a private company on behalf of the country. Earlier, in his speech, Datuk Sri Samy Vellu said Malaysia's telecommunications sector was one of the fastest growing in the Asia-Pacific region and the industry grew even more rapidly after the privatization of the Telecommunications Department.

Joint Venture With SRV on Edible Oil Refinery

BK0511000491 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 91 p 37

[Text] Golden Hope Overseas Sdn Bhd [Private Limited] (GHO) has signed a joint-venture agreement and charter with Nha Be Vegetable Oil Factory, a National Union of Vietnam Vegetable Oil Manufacturers (vegoil-imex vietnam) unit, to establish and operate an edible oil refinery in that country.

GHO, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Golden Hope Plantations, will own 51 per cent of the jont venture firm to be known as Golden Hope- Vegeiolimex Edible Oils Co Ltd which will own and operate the refinery, market and distribute products domestically and internationally.

Cambodia

New Political Party Announces Formation

BK0511094591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 5 (AFP)—A new Cambodian political party, independent of the four warring factions, announced its formation here Tuesday without divulging the names of its leaders.

The New Life Democratic (NLD) party plans to keep these details secret until the arrival of the United Nations peace-keeping team expected later this year.

"I do not have permission to mention their names because they are still afraid," said Cambodian-born American human rights activist Vanna Om Strinko shortly after announcing the new party. But she said the party's ruling committee was made up of 20 Cambodians who had taken control of groups throughout the countryside to help muster support for the NLD.

Strinko said the party, which has yet to be officially registered inside Cambodia, would contest the elections on a platform of democracy.

"We must have a democratic party if we want a democratic society. Membership will be open to everyone, except those who are members of another group. We want the young, the old, Buddhists, Moslems. We want men and women and students and farmers and businessmen and labourers and workers of all kinds," she said.

Strinko, 43, had planned to announce the new party in Phnom Penh last week but says she was forced to cancel the plan after she was harassed by government officials and security police.

Strinko added that journalists were warned about talking to her and she was put under 24-hour police surveillance.

"The atmosphere was one of fear and intimidation," she said.

Strinko added that video film she had taken during meetings with Cambodian supporters of the new party in Phnom Penh was confiscated from her at the airport before she left.

She says she is worried the Phnom Penh government may use the video to take action against party backers.

Strinko admits that it will be difficult for the party to get off the ground. Under the peace accord signed in Paris last month, parties running in the election must have 5,000 registered members.

"We do not minimalise or trivialise the huge task before us," said Strinko, adding that she expected membership to reach 20,000 by election day, expected in early 1993.

Strinko said the party welcomed the return to the capital later this month of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but only in the role of Cambodian king.

She said that with Sihanouk as king, the country could have a lasting peace but added that she had no faith in the prince as a politician.

Phnom Penh Forces Launch Post-Accord Attack

BK0411145191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 4 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government troops killed 16 civilians in attacks on guerrilla positions in Cambodia a week after the signing of a peace accord last month, a guerrilla faction said Monday.

Some 16 villagers were killed and 27 injured on November 1 in two attacks on areas under the control of Sihanoukist guerrillas in the central Cambodian district of Staung, according to a statement released by the group, which is headed by the son of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Phnom Penh forces shelled Samrong and Krasaing villages in the attacks, which also destroyed 10 houses, the statement said.

In fighting before the signing of the peace accord in Paris on October 23, two villagers were killed and six wounded when government troops launched a pre-dawn artillery attack on Prasath Borlang District on October 17.

During the clash, eight Phnom Penh soldiers were killed and six guerrillas were wounded, the Sihanoukist statement said.

In October alone, 28 civilians living in central Kompong Thom Province were killed and 67 others were wounded, among them four Buddhist monks, according to the statement.

Government forces had conducted saturation shelling of guerrilla positions with Soviet-made howitzers and multiple-rocket launchers.

Nine Phnom Penh troops were killed and six guerrillas were wounded in heavy fighting at Prasath Borlang

District and at Cheuteal village in Staung District of the same province between October 19-20, the statement said.

The agreement signed by Phnom Penh and the three guerrilla factions opposed to the Vietnamese-backed government allows for U.N. involvement in running the country ahead of free elections.

The guerrillas and Phnom Penh have traded accusations of opening up an offensive to expand areas under their respective control for political gains before the arrival of U.N. representatives.

Phnom Penh Government Releases More Prisoners

BK0511061091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0446 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 5—The Phnom Penh Government released 110 political and criminal prisoners in the fourth week of October, according to the Ministry of Interior.

The released prisoners included 45 political prisoners, said the same source.

The figure has brought the number of released prisoners in October to 1,144 of whom 484 were political prisoners, the source said.

Sihanouk Rejects Strong U.S.-Style Presidency

BK0511122891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 5 (AFP)—Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk vowed Tuesday he would act as the ceremonial state president of his country, not a U.S.- or French-style president.

But the former king, now the neutral head of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia's rival factions, added that he intended to continue to serve as "a bridge" between them.

The 69-year-old prince, who has managed to retain a pivotal role in Cambodia despite a contemporary history characterised by war and revolution, said in a statement circulated by his office here that he wanted to reassure "certain people who are anti-Sihanouk."

He said presidential elections by popular vote would be held in Cambodia "at the beginning of 1993," but did not elaborate.

His office said that the poll was expected to take place immediately after elections for a 120-member National Assembly, to be organised by the United Nations in accordance with Cambodia's peace treaty.

If elected, Sihanouk said, "I will not accept as much presidential powers as the French head of state under the Fifth Republic or the president of the United States."

"The powers to be given to me as president of Cambodia would be as limited as those of the presidents of the French Third and Fourth Republics," he said, in a reference to their mainly ceremonial role.

"I will devote my time to helping my people and rebuilding my country. As far as politics are concerned, I will play a conciliatory role and serve as a bridge between all factions," the prince pledged.

Sihanouk, widely regarded as his country's most experienced and astute political leader, was overthrown in a 1970 coup by U.S.- supported generals.

Five years later, the radical Marxist Khmer Rouge seized power in Cambodia, beginning an almost four-year reign of terror under Pol Pot during which hundreds of thousands of Cambodians were slaughtered in the Southeast Asian nation's "killing fields."

Sihanouk was drawn into an alliance with the Khmer Rouge both before it seized power and after it was toppled by a 1978 Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

But the partnership has been uneasy. While the prince has openly attacked the Khmer Rouge for its brutality, Pol Pot and his allies in the Khmer Rouge leadership are believed by experts on Cambodia to be deeply suspicious of the former monarch's "feudal" inclinations.

Some leaders in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, one of two no-communist groups allied with the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct] Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government, also have a long history of political rivalry with Sihanouk.

The prince's statement coincided with the launching here by a Cambodian exile of the New Life Democratic (NLD) party, which she said was independent of the warring factions.

NLD founder Vanna Om Strinko said at a press conference that she welcomed the return of the prince to Cambodia.

But Strinko, a U.S. citizen, stressed she had [word indistinct] in him as a politician and said his role should only be that of a constitutional monarch.

Hor Namhong Seeks Reactivation of Mekong Group

BK0511025591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 91 p 6

[Text] Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hor Namhong is "a little disappointed" that the United Nations Mekong Committee has not been reactivated and Cambodia's membership revived but he hopes obstacles will be removed soon.

Mr Hor Namhong was scheduled to return to Phnom Penh early today after a fleeting visit.

"I came for the signature (of the declaration), not for the working session," he said last night.

The minister flew in on Sunday to participate in the signing of a declaration that would mark the readmission of Cambodia and reactivate the UN Mekong Committee

which could not function as such after the then Khmer Rouge leadership suspended participation from 1976.

The unsettled situation however, apparently has not affected China's interest in the Mekong Committee.

Mekong executive agent Chuck Lankester said Chinese officials would receive him in Peking on November 24 and the discussions would centre on questions of membership.

Mr Hor Namhong pointed out that Cambodia is a member of the UN, hence "normally" there should be no problem in its being readmitted to a UN body like the Mekong Committee.

Cambodia's readmission in fact is no problem, officials and delegates confirm.

But the return is linked to the reactivation of the Mekong Committee over which there are differences—between Vietnam and Thailand—on the nature and extent of amendments to basic documents that would be used.

In an attempt to push for resolution of the problem, Laos may propose the holding of a special session in December, possibly in Phnom Penh, delegation sources said.

Cambodia's return to work for UN-sponsored Mekong projects after an absence of 15 years takes place in the context of a "private meeting," which began yesterday, of the Interim Mekong Committee (IMC) and the Supreme National Council.

Indonesia

Government Welcomes SRV Support for Peace

BK2810013091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Indonesia welcomes Vietnam's wish to participate more actively in bilateral and regional cooperation in effort to create Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and nuclear-free.

Vietnam's interest is indicated by its willingness to accept the ten principles of Bandung and the treaty on friendly relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia that was cited in a joint press statement issued at the end of Premier Vo Van Kiet's visit to Indonesia.

Several agreements such as agreements on taxation, the promotion and protection of investment, air link, and merchant shipping were signed by SRV delegation during their four-day official visit to Indonesia.

Private Company Obtains SRV Mining License

BK2910165291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] P.T. Vietmindo Energi Tama, an Indonesian private company, has obtained a license to invest in coal mining in Vietnam. The license, issued by the Vietnam State Investment Board, covers the exploration and exploitation of coal in Quang Ninh Province, which is situated to the north of Hanoi. The volume of the investment in the coal mining project has not been revealed. However, the initial production is estimated at 500,000 metric tons annually, all of which will be exported to Japan, Korea [not further specified], Taiwan, and Europe.

Government To Review Singapore Aviation Accord

BK0511015091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] The government will thoroughly study a proposal to scrap air services agreements, especially that with Singapore, signed in late 1990. Commmunications Minister Azwar Anas said this to reporters before attending an informal meeting to discuss an aviation bill by a special parliamentary committee in Jakarta last night. The minister said new aviation talks between Indonesia and Singapore are scheduled for early next year as a follow up of earlier talks in Jakarta on 17-18 October.

The minister made the remarks on the air services agreement with Singapore in response to a proposal by the Indonesian Food Corporation Association, which was supported by Parliament's Commission V. The association believes Indonesia has been put at a disadvantageous position in the air services agreement with that country.

Agreement Signed With Jordanian Civil Aviation

BK0411122991 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1057 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and Jordan in the Middle East will soon open a direct flight connecting their two capital cities, it was announced here Monday.

"But we still need further negotiations before opening the route," said Indonesian Air Traffic Director General Zainuddin Sikado, after signing an agreement with the Jordanian Civil Aviation Director General Mahmud Jamal Bilqis.

He further said that the Royal Jordanian Airlines would have to discuss it with the Indonesian flag carrier, Garuda Indonesia the Jakarta-Amman direct flight, which is planned to be operated twice a week, is expected to increase economic and trade relations between the two countries.

At the signing ceremony, Mahmud noted his country's readiness to serve the lane.

In ASEAN, the Royal Jordanian Airlines has been serving the Amman-Singapura and Amman-Kuala Lumpur direct routes.

Laos

U.S. DEA Chief, Delegation Visit Vientiane

BK0411131991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] This morning, the delegation of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] led by Robert Bonner, administrator of the DEA, arrived in Vientiane for a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

During its working visit to Vientiane, the DEA delegation paid courtesy calls on Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the National Assembly, and Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister. Afterwards, the delegation exchanged views with appropriate high-ranking Lao authorities.

In its meetings with the Lao leaders, the DEA delegation informed them of additional objectives of and certain problems in the suppression of drug trafficking. Our Lao leaders thanked the delegation and pledged to give cooperation to the United States and other friendly countries in suppressing the trafficking of narcotic drugs which are dangerous to the life of human beings the world over.

The Lao leaders also praised the United States for giving cooperation and assistance to Laos to carry out some important projects for the speedy destruction of narcotic drugs, for example the integrated rural development projects currently underway in Hom District, Vientiane Province, and in (?Viangthong District) in Houa Phan Province. They said these projects are gradually becoming effective. Laos will continue giving cooperation to the United States and other international organizations concerned for more effective results in drug suppression in the future.

On the evening of the same day, the DEA delegation concluded its working visit to the LPDR and left for home.

Social Welfare Minister Accepts USAID Check

BK0111063491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Yesterday morning, Dr. Khamliang Phonsena, minister of social welfare and war veterans, received at the ministry in Vientiane a check of $25,000 from Charles B. Salmon, U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos, on behalf of the USAID [U.S. Agency for International Development] to Thailand. This amount of money is given to the Lao Red Cross Organization for buying medicine for the people in three southern provinces—Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Champassak—who have experienced sufferings arising from the floods.

Khamliang Phonsena, on behalf of the Lao Government, expressed thanks, through the charge d'affaires, to the U.S. Government for having always rendered aid to Laos.

Thai Delegation Presents 500 Tonnes of Rice

BK0211095891 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and minister of economy, planning, and finance, received Wichian Watthanakun, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, who led a Thai Government delegation on a trip to Laos to present 500 metric tonnes of rice to the Lao Government in the capital Vientiane yesterday morning. On the occasion, the head of the Thai Government delegation expressed appreciation and thanks to the Lao Government and people for according it a warm welcome.

Wichian Watthanakun also informed Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha of the Thai Government's urgent aid to the Lao people, who have been severely affected by natural disasters during the current production season. He said His Excellency Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun decided to grant aid worth some 10 million Baht [Thai currency] to Laos on 22 October. Under the aid package, the Thai Government plans to hand over 500 metric tonnes of 10-percent glutinous rice valued at 5 million baht to the Lao Government. As a token gesture, the Thai deputy foreign minister brought with him eight metric tonnes of the rice aid to be given to Laos. The remaining 492 metric tonnes will be delivered to Laos' receiving destinations along the Thai-Lao border as soon as possible.

The Thai deputy foreign minister went on to say that the Thai Government is considering giving long-range aid to Laos to restore agricultural production with the remaining five-million baht aid money. The Thai Embassy in Vientiane has been instructed to work out a coordination plan with the Lao Government on the details of aid materials required by the Lao side. A ceremony to hand over the remaining aid will be held when the Thai prime minister comes to attend the opening ceremony of the building of the Lao-Thai-Australian friendship bridge in late November.

On behalf of the Lao Government and people, Khamphoui Keoboualapha hailed the Thai Government and people for giving urgent aid to the Lao Government to alleviate the plight of the Lao people who have experienced a food shortage caused by drought and flooding during the current production season. Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha assessed that the aid given by the Thai Government to the Lao Government would contribute to further strengthening and deepening the time-honored relations of neighborly friendship between the two countries.

Designs for Border Bridge Facilities Selected

BK3010101891 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 30 (KPL)—The Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post, and Construction held here yesterday the final round of an architectural design

competition for the construction of border control facilities associated with the Mekong River Bridge Project at Tha Naleng.

The construction of the border control facilities will commence in November 1991, under financial assistance from the Australian Government.

The competition was attended by Mr. Bouathong, minister of communication, transport, post, and construction, and Mr. Michael Mann, Australian ambassador to Laos.

Four designs from two Lao architects were entered in the final round of competition. Each design was given points by the local committee concerned based on its architectural beauty, national characteristic, utility, power economization and facilities.

Mr. Hongkat Souvannavong, a young Lao architect, won first, second and third prize. The fourth prize was won by Mr. Visit Souvannavong.

Repair Workshop Lease Signed With PRC Company

BK0311032391 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 October in Vientiane, the capital, an agreement was signed to lease the Lao-Swedish Friendship Machine Repair Workshop located at kilometer marker No. 14. The lessor is the Land and Property Registration and Stamp Department [of Laos], and the foreign investor-lessee is the Machine Tools Import-Export Company of the PRC's Yunnan Province. The lease agreement will remain in effect for 15 years. The lessee agrees to pay a yearly rent of U.S. $30,000 to the lessor. At the end of each 5-year period, the lease will be increased by 5 percent.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by many high-ranking cadres of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Finance and the Ministry of Communications, Transport, Post, and Construction, as well as a number of staff members of the PRC Embassy in Laos.

Oudom Khatthi-gna Receives Pyongyang Delegation

BK0211142491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Oudom Khatthi-gna, secretary of Vientiane Municipality Party Committee, received Choe Mun-son, secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee and his delegation.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides discussed ways to further increase and strengthen relations and cooperation between Vientiane and Pyongyang.

This is the first visit to Vientiane of the said delegation which will last for one week.

Kaysone Phomvihan Visits Vientiane Suburb 31 Oct

BK0111122591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the party Central Committee and president of the Republic, yesterday morning visited the people in Tha Phalansai village of Sisattanak District, Vientiane Municipality. He thanked the people for their warm reception and heard a report presented by the village chairman on the general situation and the village's production.

President Kaysone Phomvihan discussed with the people several issues such as agricultural production. He instructed the latter to shift to intensive farming and explained to them the proper use of fertilizer to ensure high production as well as other topics pertaining to crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and production of handicrafts to earn extra income for their families. He urged each family to map out a plan to improve its own economy and then put it into practice.

In the afternoon of the same day, President Kaysone Phomvihan held a meeting with members of the district administration.

Accompanying the president during his visit to the village were Oudom Khatthi-gna, chairman of Vientiane Municipality Administration, Interior Minister A-sang Laoli, and members of the Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee.

Philippines

Armed Forces Chief Abadia Holds News Conference

HK0511085991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0609 GMT 5 Nov 91

[News conference by General Lisandro Abadia, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with unidentified reporters at the Manila Pavilion Hotel on 5 November—live or recorded in English; monitored in progress; italicized passage in Tagalog]

[Text] [Reporter] You have been on the front pages lately because of your reconciliation or talks with Gringo and the other military rebels—and the surrender of some of them, I believe. How are these talks progressing and what is keeping, what is preventing the surrender of Honasan and Calajate, for instance?

[Abadia] First of all, I would like to inform you here that I will be sticking to three main agenda items as chief of staff. The first is the unification of the Armed Forces, the second is the professionalization of the Armed Forces, and the third, the modernization of the Armed Forces. Now my initiative to reach out to the military rebels in the underground is part of that process of unifying the Armed Forces. So I am trying to reach out to them so that we can once more unite and be stronger. So that when I address the other threats, I can address with more strength and with more firmness—and I am referring to the more strategic enemies of the state—this is the

CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front].

I am also trying to contribute in improving the business climate in the Philippines because the series of coups, particularly the 1987 and 1989 coups, have a very debilitating effect on the economy in the sense that our local investors are hesitating to invest or expand their businesses because of the threats of the coup. And foreign investors are reluctant or sometimes have cancelled their plans to invest in the Philippines. With the December 1989 coup, for example, we lost $5-10 billion in potential investments in the Philippines. So other ASEAN countries benefitted from this—Thailand and Indonesia.

And so, I would like to remove that threat by these reconciliation with justice efforts of the government. I would like them to surface and be under military control so that people can see them. People can talk to them and people can get reassured that they will no longer engage in destabilization activities. Now, there are only 15 of the RAM-KSP-YOU [Reform the Armed Forces Movement—Soldiers of .he Filipino People—Young Officers Union] who are still in the underground. But the more prominent ones are Honasan, Calajate, and Turingan. So we are hoping that they will surface and as media, newspapers, or writers put it, we would like that Honasan would like to do a Kapunan.

[Reporter] What would happen if Gringo does a Kapunan? What assurances has the government given to the military rebel leaders in exchange for turning themselves in?

[Abadia] They will of course have to go through the military justice system. They will still face the court martial, you know. I would like to dispel the idea that they have been given amnesty. No. All that is being done is—which is allowed in the Articles of War—that instead of being under the status of confinement, they will be in the status of arrest. Which means they are not restricted or confined to a facility. And we will treat them like gentlemen officers and they are going to make themselves available to the court if they are ordered to do so. In other words, if there is any court martial hearing, they will go to a court martial hearing. And there are many activities that ...[changes thought] they will sign a statement, so to speak, and their activities will be restricted. And there are activities they cannot attempt to do without the approval of the chief of staff or the major service commanders.

[Reporter] There is one thing I would like to know. With the recent return of the former first lady, will her return have any effect on the return, the schedule of the return, of the remaining rebels? Or will this encourage them instead to stay behind the fold of the law?

[Abadia] These two events are not interconnected. They are independent of each other. And they are going to happen independent of each other. So I don't see the return of the former first lady affecting whatever plans we have or whatever ideas they have in planning to return to military control.

[Reporter] So you do not think the presence of Mrs. Marcos in the country makes a coup more possible?

[Abadia] No. I think that the return of the former first lady is a positive effect in the sense that the government is now confident that any change in the Philippines will not in any way affect the security situation in the country. Because if you will recall, one of the reasons why some personalities were not allowed to return to the Philippines was the possibility of trying to [changes thought]...the possibility of their threat to our national security. The government allowed their return, confident that the threat...[changes thought] the national security situation will not be compromised. And I think that from the intelligence information that we have gathered, there is none on the ground. Nothing at all.

[Reporter] I was wondering, there were some talks of the possible return of General Ver. Did you receive any intelligence as to these?

[Abadia] No, the policy of the government is that he will not be allowed to return.

[Reporter] For security reasons also?

[Abadia] No, I don't see that. The decision of the government, I do not have any...

[Reporter, interrupting] Is it a political decision, then?

[Abadia] If it is a political decision, then it is beyond me.

[Reporter] I was wondering if we could perhaps move on to the topic of...[changes thought] Well, the Americans are leaving the bases eventually. What has this meant in terms of the new-found independence of the Armed Forces of the Philippines? Is it going to be a problem because of the lack of military aid and so on and so forth?

[Abadia] So we just have to bite the bullet, so to speak. Whereas before, even our Congress was not supporting the budget of the Armed Forces because of money coming from the bases compensation package; now that that is gone, I think it is the duty of our government, particularly of the Congress, to appropriate money to replace the money that has been lost because of the non-availability of any compensation package.

[Reporter] Will this mean any greater independence in decision making? Previously, you have commented that it now opens the Philippine Armed Forces to a wider range of arms on the market, than just American.

[Abadia] In effect, that is correct. Because if we get compensation from the bases, we are restricted to get those weapon systems from the United States. But if we get appropriations from our Congress, then we are at liberty and freedom to choose the weapon systems wherever and whenever we are capable.

[Reporter] How will this alter the defense picture? The Americans have always been there and always been sort

of taken for granted as the primary external defense that we have, in case of...[changes thought] however remote the possibility may seem now. How prepared are the Philippine Armed Forces in the absence of the Americans and what steps are going to be taken to change that status?

[Abadia] As you will recall, our modernization agenda is to modernize the Air Force and the Navy because that is a deficiency that we have in the Armed Forces. And these are our two services that are going to be engaged before it is going to be a land battle. So we just have to replace the weapon systems provided by the Americans in terms of external defense. For example, we just have to put our own radar system and we just have to acquire our own fighter-interceptors to be able to defend our skies. We just have to acquire some missile gunboats to replace those umbrellas that are not there anymore.

[Reporter] Sir, are you talking about Wallace Air Station as the early warning system?

[Abadia] Wallace Air Station. Of course, we have our own in Pasuquin.

[Reporter] Is that operational?

[Abadia] Pasuquin is operational.

[Reporter] So how would you say the early warning network of the Philippines is at this point? I was told that it was full of holes, frankly. Can any foreign power fly at will over the country undetected?

[Abadia] Yeah, when you talk of defending our skies, you talk of fighter-interceptors and a radar system. And that is an expensive weapon system. We just have, as I say, to bite the bullet so to speak and appropriate money for a modern radar system and a fighter-interceptor aircraft.

[Reporter] Do you know how much, for instance, the radar system might cost?

[Abadia] A lot.

[Reporter] General, I would like to ask you now about next year's elections. The president herself told you and, I think, ordered you in Congress, when she gave a state of the nation address, about keeping the elections nonpartisan. What steps have you taken to ensure that this indeed is translated in all the field commands?

[Abadia] First of all, there will be two agencies that will be involved—the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the PNP [Philippine National Police]. Okay? In our meeting with Chairman Christian Monsod, he said that he is going to deputize both agencies, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police. In the past, and I think it is going to be the same in 1992, the lead agency will be the Philippine National Police in terms of seeing to it that we will have clean, honest, free, and credible elections. We will be in a supportive role and if you ask me how I will ensure that the Armed Forces of the Philippines will be neutral, I just have to give the orders and I just have to set the example.

[Reporter] Neutral, but will they be at franchise enough to vote for themselves?

[Abadia] Yeah, they are going to vote. That is the only thing that they are allowed to do is to vote.

[Reporter] What about soldiers in remote areas posted...

[Abadia, interrupting] There is going to be some arrangements, okay? For example, the residency requirements—if you are assigned in an area for six months, then you can be anywhere to vote for a national candidate, okay, but to vote for a local candidate, you must have a residence of about six months, I was told.

[Reporter] When will you start recalling all those military men who have been assigned as bodyguards to candidates or local officials?

[Abadia] Now, again there is a new arrangement now that all security to VIP's will be provided from or by the Philippine National Police. So there is a transition now where some military personnel who provide security to congressmen and senators will be replaced by members of the PNP. So in that effect, if we will have this full transition, there is nobody to recall.

[Reporter] By the time the elections come around, you mean?

[Abadia] By the time the elections shall have come around...

[Reporter, interrupting] But there are still military men now who are acting bodyguards, security for officials?

[Abadia] There is already a transition. We have not fully implemented the government policy that all VIP's will be secured *because some of these politicians also will say: Can we extend it for four months?*

[Reporter] So when are you giving yourself a deadline? Before the elections?

[Abadia] I think before the elections that will come to pass.

[Reporter] So just before the elections.

[Reporter] From this issue of military men as bodyguards, are you able to fully track all of these people who are serving as bodyguards? I mean, my impression is that many military men who are serving as bodyguards or something are really in an uncertain status in the military. They don't necessarily have mission orders to do this or whatever.

[Abadia] They are covered by orders.

[Reporter] They are?

[Abadia] They are.

[Reporter] All of them?

[Abadia] All of them. Now you tell me who is not? [laughs]

[Reporter] What about the Marag Valley operations, what is the status of that operation?

[Abadia] I think the government is in control of Marag now. There are reserve battalion there. And rehabilitation is progressing very well.

[Reporter] I noticed that you had a press tour. I see that the Department of Justice organized a tour there just two weeks ago. Was the military, in any way, involved in guiding them around?

[Abadia] No. Anybody can go around if they want to go. Of course we tell them the risk. But for example, some groups would like to go around unescorted and we allow them, and they were not molested. So it also raised eyebrows from us why they were not molested? [laughs]

[Reporter] Any more questions?

[Reporter] General, could we just shift the subject matter for a short while to regional security. You gave a very interesting speech during the first regional security conference here in Manila last June. You gave a talk during that particular ...[changes thought] Do you think...[changes thought] Would you like to share a part of that, considering the present circumstances, now that the Senate has rejected the bases treaty?

[Abadia] No, the Senate has rejected the treaty and that's that! I mean, there is nothing we can do, the treaty is dead. And we must adjust to that reality. Whatever positions we took before the decision is now moot and academic. And like professional soldiers, we follow the decisions of the civil government.

[Reporter] How would that change you, whatever security recommendations you have made?

[Abadia] We have to adjust to this reality. In terms of our capability and ... [changes thought] As I mentioned a while ago, we have just have to ask our Congress to appropriate more money to supplant what was lost.

[Reporter] I'd just like to ask an associated question. General Abadia, you and General Enrile have been visiting all of the ASEAN countries in the last...[changes thought] quote, since you were appointed to your current post. Does this indicate that the Philippines is going to cooperate a lot more closely with the other ASEAN countries now that the Americans are lowering their profile in the region?

[Abadia] First of all, they are very happy to receive us because it never happened before. And then I was being perceived as a long lost brother in the fraternity of ASEAN defense chiefs, our ASEAN military chiefs.

And so they were very happy that I had time to pay my respects on my counterparts in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and even Brunei. For the first time, the chief of staff went to Brunei, it never happened before.

It was also perceived as the growing stability of the country because now, the chief of staff and major service chiefs have ...[changes thought] are confident to go around. [laughter] Of course we talked about regional issues, and one thing we agreed is that, for the moment, there is ...[changes thought] not a necessity of coming up with a military pact. Maybe, that a possibility...[changes thought] sometime way, way in the future. But the moment, the consensus was...[changes thought] there was no necessity for a military pact. But there was an agreement that we should interact more in terms of joint exercises and exchanges of visits and training.

For example in Indonesia, my...[changes thought] I was told that they have a very superior training for their pilots. And the Indonesian Armed Forces offered us...[changes thought] to help in whatever way we can. [sentence as heard]

In Thailand for example, they have their own... [changes thought] they are now producing their own missile gun boat, have also invited the...[changes thought] send some officers there to examine their defense industry. [sentence as heard]

Indonesia for example, they have a well-advanced aerospace industry, and I was impressed. And the Indonesian Armed Forces would like us to see more of these defense projects.

In Singapore for example, they have a very good reserve system of maintaining a small regular but a well-equipped and well-trained ready reserve, and I was impressed.

Aquino, Senate Leader on Reconciliation Policy

HK0511043691 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Senate majority floor leader Teofisto Guingona questioned the reinstatement by General Lisandro Abadia of rebel soldiers led by former Lieutenant Colonel Red Kapunan. In a letter to General Abadia, Guingona said that the move may be unfair to older officials unless the return to military ranks of former members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union is studied carefully.

Guingona explained that the Senate appreciates the efforts of Abadia to unite the military through dialogue and peaceful means. However, he stressed that this should be studied carefully in order to avoid injustice and morale breakdowns.

At the same time, Guingona asked Abadia to submit details of the ongoing peace process, particularly on the reinstatement of rebel soldiers who have returned to the fold of the law. The senator is convinced that any wrong move by the Armed Forces of the Philippines could aggravate the situation it is trying to correct.

In a related development, President Corazon Aquino stressed that the reinstatement of rebel soldiers who have returned to the fold of the law is intended to unify the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The president affirmed that cases against former Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Red Kapunan and his followers would proceed in spite of government efforts to reinstate them to the military ranks.

This was the reaction of the chief executive to reports of a rift within the Armed Forces of the Philippines following her support of General Lisandro Abadia's proposal to reinstate Kapunan's group to the military. According to reports, Kapunan's reinstatement will only boost the forces of the rebel soldiers.

The president said that the reinstatement of Kapunan and 13 others was supported by top officials of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, adding that the move does not mean that the surrendering rebel soldiers will not come under the normal legal process.

In a statement, Mrs Aquino stressed that cases against Kapunan and others will be carried out under her policy of reconciliation based on justice.

Manglapus Seeks ASEAN Aid for Area Security

HK0511030791 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus appealed to members of ASEAN to give more attention to the security of the region because of the American forces' plan to leave the Philippines. During the start of the three-day regional security conference, Manglapus stressed that even though the organization was successful in politics and economics, he is quite sure that this will lose its importance if the region's security is not secured. According to Manglapus, ASEAN could have helped in retaining the U.S. forces in the Philippines if they had shown support for the new bases treaty. The secretary said that even though some countries are in favor of retaining the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, there was no formal regional consensus, which is why the ratification was not stressed.

Aquino Says Imelda Must Face Judicial Process

HK0511112791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] President Aquino stressed that there will not be a reconciliation between her administration and the Marcos family while justice remains unserved and the wealth which the Marcoses stole from the country remains unreturned. Here's Tanny Rodriguez with the details.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The president set aside the possibility of a dialogue between her and Mrs. Marcos. The president told media men that the government only agreed to the Marcoses' homecoming in order to facilitate the judicial process with regards to the country's wealth which the Marcoses stole. The president reiterated her previous statement of 31 July this year, stating that the government is allowing the Marcos family to return in the hope that their return and trial will dismiss the remaining ghost of the past dictatorship. [end recording]

Imelda Marcos Holds News Conference in Manila

HK0411105691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0740 GMT 4 Nov 91

[News conference by Imelda Romualdez Marcos, relayed by DZRH field reporters Andy Vital and Restie De Quiros from the Mindanao Room of the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel in Manila—live in English; italicized passages in Tagalog; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Marcos "statement," in progress] ...[applause] Let us be one. Let us become united. And let us commit ourselves to be a country united in one spirit. I remember my late husband always said that this nation will be great again and it will. [applause] My countrymen, to you all, if we are all united our problems can be easily dealt with. [applause]. *My first goal is to bring back the body of my husband. Because, as you know, we can never be united or become one until we bring home the body of the late president and lay him to rest in his motherland.* [applause] After this, my countrymen, we should unite in order to help the youth, the poor and the impoverished. To all of you, thank you. [applause]

[Unidentified reporter] *Friends, you have heard Mrs. Imelda Marcos' opening statement at the press conference being held here at Westin Philippine Plaza]*

[Danze] Before this program began, there have been two gentlemen who had requested that their names be cleared, and I believe we could just listen to their names.

[Vital] *The woman you just heard speaking after Mrs. Marcos was Sal Danze, who is now writing about the diet. Now we have Jess Sison.*

[Sison, in progress] ...your husband will be returned to Ilocos Norte in the near future?

[Marcos] I think after the reception today, I think the leadership of the government will feel that the voice of the people, the voice of God. And I think that is a strong statement, today was a very strong statement, a statement that they would like the Marcoses to be as a whole and they would like the Marcos issue to be at rest so that we can proceed forward for the good of the country. [applause]

[Unidentified moderator] There are two questions here, but they asked almost the same question, so I will read one of them. From Mr. William Branigan of THE WASHINGTON POST...

[Vital, interrupting] *Friends, that was part of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos' speech here in this press conference. Restie de Quiros is with me now. Restie.*

[De Quiros] *Friends. Thank you, Andy. At present, some press people, particularly the foreign correspondents continue to ask Mrs. Marcos questions. We discovered that Mrs. Marcos will temporarily stay here, and she has not yet announced her other plans for the coming days. That will be all for now, and I will give back the communication to Andy Vidal.*

[Marcos in progress] ...definitely not valid people and that was an aberration.

[Unidentified moderator] There are no more questions here. Any of you who wants to ask questions...

[Marcos, interrupting] There's a gentleman who would be answered [word indistinct] I guess he is [word indistinct]

[Aldanas] Yes, I'm Monette Aldanas of the SPANISH NEWS AGENCY. Mrs. Marcos, this morning, Under Secretary Ducky Paredes said Mrs. Aquino will probably agree to meeting with you, provided a substantial amount of the so-called ill-gotten wealth is returned. May we get your comment?

[Unidentified moderator] Will the audience please behave. This is a press conference. Mrs. Marcos will answer all the questions.

[Marcos] Well, it looks like we are getting... [changes thought] we are continuing with our [word indistinct] said with our diplomacy, so with our national problems. But I would like really to sit down, to pause with her. Mrs. Aquino perhaps agrees here that we must be one for the country and people. And, as for the amount, they have completely deprived the Marcoses of everything, their fixed trusts, state and everything from the Marcoses. And in fact, when there was a lack, a need, for help for the typhoon victims, for the earthquake victims, for Pinatubo, the Marcos family was trying to release, an authorized release, some support for the victims. Unfortunately, this was not allowed. So I do hope that our problems would be just a little more than just economic and will fall in a more enlightened manner.

[Moderator] The lady in blue.

[Paez] I am Maribeth Paez from Channel Five. May we know why you refused to pass through the tarmac? Were you afraid of being assassinated like Ninoy Aquino in 1986?

[Marcos] Well I guessed that... [changes thought] I just wanted to be treated like... [changes thought] For I was told when I left the United States that I would be treated just like an ordinary passenger and tourist, and I was not asking for any special accomodation.

[Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]

[Moderator] We will limit each questioner to only one.

[Vital] *Friends, while the questioning continues, our colleague, Restie De Quiros is approaching one of the microphones here to ask Mrs. Marcos a question.*

[Unidentified reporter] Are there any circumstances under which you might consider running for president, particularly as you have expressed a wish to work for the country and that the country needs to unite [word indistinct]. Do you think perhaps you are the person to do that?

[Marcos] I was hoping [changes thought] I hope that my political presence in this country would be [word indistinct] the late President Marcos. But to help the poor, to take care of the young, and the victims of calamities and disasters is mothering and caring for the deprived and mothering is not political. It is natural for...

[Undidentified reporter interrupts] Could it be... will you in any circumstances consider running for the presidency?

[Marcos] I would like truly... [changes thought] That right now I am committed to bringing home first the remains of my late husband and I would not want to involve myself with partisan politics and I feel that the time has come wherein everybody should be one in spirit for the good of the country and the people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mrs. Marcos, you claimed that you have no political agenda yet many of your supporters are saying that you could be a kingmaker in the coming election. That simply your endorsement, or your nod of approval would be a great political factor. Do you agree with this?

[Marcos] Well, I've always said that when the people speaks, Imelda follows. [applause]

[Vital] *Mrs. Marcos' statement that she will follow whatever the people say in the coming year is quite meaningful.*

[Soriano] Mr. Soriano, Knight Ridder Financial News. Mrs. Marcos, the current administration considers your presence here as a threat to national security. But I understand that there has been a settlement agreement. Can you elaborate on this?

[Marcos] Actually, the case that they were talking about was the same case as in New York. Only, it was [word indistinct] case criminal in New York and in California, it was civil. By the way, Mr. James Linn, my lawyer is here. He can talk about the case and... [applause]

[Vital] *Warm applause also welcomed James Linn. While the cameras here are focused on Mrs. Marcos' lawyer, we will wait for the response on this controversial compromise agreement reached between the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] and Mrs. Marcos.*

[Marcos] It's a worldwide case since the Marcoses [word indistinct] So, suppose you can address this [overlapping voices]

[Soriano] ...I understand that there has been some form of a settlement agreement which helped pave the way for your return here to the country.

[Linn] I'm sorry, the applause was so rousing. Sorry, I simply did not hear you.

[Moderator] Can you repeat the question please?

[Soriano] The current administration considers the presence of Imelda Marcos family as a threat to national security but I understand that there has been some form

of a settlement agreement which helped pave the way for their return here to their country? Can you elaborate on this please?

[Linn] The settlement which enabled Mrs. Marcos to return or Bong to return... [changes thought] Mrs. Aquino agreed [words indistinct] for them to return anyway and Mrs. Marcos came within the time which was tomorrow, the end of her time to come back. The settlement that was made was made with the American lawyers of the Philippines, Allan Bernstein, and through the PCGG where Mrs. Marcos... [changes thought] The two legal cases, the civil legal cases, the United States versus Marcos and the civil legal in Los Angeles which was the Republic of the Philippines versus Marcos - will be dismissed in return for the transfer or disclaimer of all the mostly jewelry and some pesos held by the United States Customs in Honolulu. And the disclaimer of a bank account in the Sanwa Bank which contains about 1.2 million dollars. The agreement has been signed and is to come into effect when Mrs Marcos landed in the Philippines this day. So I presume that the [words indistinct] the settlement.

[Vital] *Attorney James Paul Linn spoke on the compromise agreement which, according to him, has been signed and may be brought to the chamber of Judge [name indistinct] in Los Angeles so that Mrs Marcos can give up part of her wealth in return for the dropping of racketeering charges against her.*

[Linn] There is a long list of jewelry, things like cuff links, personal items, some fairly valuable and some not. Some of the jewelry was used on related statutes [word as heard]. And there are tiaras and things like that. The U.S. government at one time estimated that they are worth 9 million dollars. And when I [words indistinct], they said it was worth 2 million. I do not know what their values are, but I do not know who put those values on that. I really do not think they are very reliable. I guess all together, the settlement is somewhere between three and ten million dollars.

[Moderator] Can you identify yourself, please?

[Unidentified reporter] I am [name indistinct] of Indonesia. In the past, I have had opportunities to interview you, at least three times. I remember in one of the interviews, you at one time said that...

[De Quiros interrupts] A journalist from Indonesia is asking questions.

[Unidentified reporter] During [words indistinct], you could have stayed in the barrios. But I just learned today that you have paid three million pesos for accomodations in the Philippine Plaza. You could have paid the whole barrio's light with that amount of money. Could you kindly comment?

[Marcos] The truth of the matter is that I am not paying for these. Friends have contributed and helped. Actually, I come home penniless. As you know, we have been so deprived of all our things because they were all sequestered and destroyed and I was hoping to go back to our home in San Juan. And I understand that it is uninhabitable because they have vandalized the place and this is a house that was bought by Marcos two years before he entered politics in '49. And yet this was one of the houses that was destroyed, looking for gold and other things. I am completely deprived of the house. Then I was asking to live in another place. In Pandacan, for instance. It was too close to Malacanang because across from Malacanang is Pandacan which was our ancestral home, which was the home of the Romualdezes even before the 20th century.

And then I was hoping to live also in front of Malacanang in Arlegui. They said again it was too close to Malacanang. Then again, I was hoping to live in the Marcos Foundation in Maharlika 1 and 2, a place named after the nom de guerre of the president. Again, they said it was too close to Malacanang. And so, all three houses are not available. And so, knowing these, friends have pulled together their resources so I would have a place to live in. After all, it will be the first time I will really live in a place that I built in the Cultural Center complex. [applause]

[Moderator] The lady in black.

[Marcos] Only because I am homeless... [changes thought] I am houseless. Not homeless anymore. Thank God.

[Unidentified man] One second, Madam. I just came from Leyte and Samar and I was requested to deliver this and ask this question to you. I hope you still remember me when I was a recipient of your kindness when the Ruby Tower in 1968 collapsed. And you called me an honest man and so I was given the presidential award for exemplary honesty...

[Vital interrupts] It is not clear if the man is a member of the media. He appears to be raising a grievance.

[Unidentified man continues by switching to Visayan dialect, followed by choir singing in background.]

[Vital] Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard an excerpt of the news conference given by Mrs. Imelda Marcos at the Philippine Plaza Hotel. We will return to the news conference after a few minutes.

Thailand

Anan Calls for 'Democratic Rule' in Burma

BK0511013591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 91 pp A1-A2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun yesterday sent a veiled message to Rangoon that the country needs a government "that abides by democratic rule".

He was delivering a keynote luncheon speech to a regional security conference attended by diplomats, government officials and academics from more than a dozen countries at the Hyatt Erawan Hotel yesterday.

Anan stressed that what was needed most was "above all a government that abides by democratic rule."

Burma's military rulers have refused to hand over power despite the crushing election success of the National League for Democracy (NLD) in 1990. Instead they have spent millions of dollars increasing their military machine and decimated the NLD leadership.

U Nyunt Swe, Burma's ambassador to Thailand, who listened to the speech declined to comment.

"It was very interesting but I need to study the speech more closely," he said afterwards.

Speaking at the same forum, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin reaffirmed the Thai government's policy of persuading Rangoon that it should be aware of international opposition to its rule there. [passage omitted]

Anan Seeks 'Serious' ASEAN Trade Cooperation

BK0511022791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 91 pp 17,30

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has called for serious consideration and cooperation from all ASEAN countries to enforce the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) as soon as possible.

Mr Anan made the statement to participants in the Ninth General Assembly of the Confederation of ASEAN Journalists when presiding over the opening of the meeting yesterday.

He said that in the face of greater economic competition around the world and the emergence of trade blocs, unilateralism, and managed trade, ASEAN must build up its already strong foundation of close political cooperation and cohesiveness.

With the arrival of peace in the Indochina peninsula, there was every opportunity to shape a new regional order.

A stronger and more prosperous ASEAN would enable it to become an effective vehicle for wider regional cooperation and to help spread the benfits of economic development to other Southeast Asian countries.

"To me, this is a new and exciting era—an era of cooperation and collaboration and I believe that the more we forge links in the economic and trade areas, the more we will ensure a long-lasting peace in the region," he said.

Mr Anan said that at the next ASEAN summit meeting in Singapore in January he hoped the creation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) would gain momentum and that ASEAN nations would start to ask how small nations would be able to compete in the international marketplace with more powerful nations which had become even more competitive through various free-trade alliances.

"We believe that if we take gradual steps toward moving goods and services between ASEAN countries more freely and at less cost to consumers, we can provide a market of 350 million people with increasing purchasing power every day," he said.

"By stimulating inter-ASEAN trade, we in effect expand the ASEAN market, which should attract more foreign investment."

ASEAN's definition of free trade was for ASEAN goods to be subject to tariff rates ranging from 0-5 percent, set mainly for Customs purposes.

The plan was to gradually include all sectors, except agriculture and certain capital goods, in the AFTA scheme over the next 15 years, a period considered suitable for investment purposes and for the restructuring of existing industrial sectors.

"In January, I am hoping that the ASEAN Heads of State will agree upon a few industrial sectors that could enjoy free-trade status within a short period of time, even immediately for some industries. I think such initiative shown at the highest level would be an important gesture to signal that ASEAN is serious about an AFTA and that it is now moving closer to reality," he said.

He said this would be the first step to further developing and strengthening the regional order and ensuring final peace.

Anan To Resist Efforts To Extend Office Term

BK0511014391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will resist efforts to appoint him to a longer unelected term after the elections next year.

"There is a possibility the permanent constitution may allow the whole House to elect someone who is not an elected member to become prime minister," he said.

"I have no way of knowing what the final outcome (of the constitution) is going to be but, if I can help it, I am not going to be in the race (to become an unelected premier)."

Mr Anan offered his comments following his keynote address at the opening of the Confederation of ASEAN Journalists' 9th General Assembly yesterday.

The Premier said he stood by his earlier statement that he was not a politician and had no plans to stand in the next election.

"Those remain my beliefs and, I would say, even a commitment to myself. I have no reason to believe that I'll change that stand in the future."

Mr Anan said the establishment of a genuine democratic system was at the forefront of his administration's policy agenda.

He said democracy was more than simply casting a vote once every four years or allowing a group of people who assume responsibility to manage the country by only going through the motions of democracy.

He urged the regional press to exercise freedom with responsibility.

"After all, the highest level of press freedom is when journalists can police themselves."

Mr Anan said those in public office should not fear negative press coverage to the extent where they clamp down or encroach upon press freedoms as criticism was generally good for the country and its people.

Anan Discusses Regional Security Cooperation

BK0511010991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 91 p A8

["Text" of speech by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at a 4 November roundtable conference in Bangkok on regional security cooperation in Southeast Asia in the 1990's]

[Text] That the world has undergone a dramatic transformation is evident to us all. There is no need for me to dwell on the sweeping changes that have taken place from one region to another. For we all have witnessed these profound changes as they have unfolded and have felt their impact as well. The on-going process of change has been so rapid in pace and so extensive in scope that we are still trying to come to grips with their implications for our nations, our respective regions and for the world at large. Although the old Order has been torn down, we are still not very clear about the shape of things to come.

But what is clear is that we are now presented with an entirely new scene, new circumstances and a new set of challenges as well as opportunities. Many of the old concepts, ideologies and assumptions which once dictated the domestic and foreign policies of nations are no longer valid and have been revised or discarded. Some of the old dogmas and preconceptions have also been cast aside. Nations are now in the process of reordering their priorities and readjusting their relations.

The changing times do indeed call for new thinking, new approaches and new attitudes on the part of all nations.

Most apparent of all is that the concept of security itself is now being redefined in a deeper and broader sense. It stems from the recongnition of the realities of an interdependent world in which the interests and future of nations are intertwined. It stems also from the increasing importance attached to economic imperatives. The fact is that we must now conceive the requirements of our national security from a wider perspective and not just in military or strategic terms. Military might alone is no longer an adequate guarantee of national security.

For the lession we have learnt is that no nation can profit from attempting to seek security through armed force. No nation can seek absolute security at the expense of the security of other nations. And no nation can feel secure as long as its citizens are deprived of the freedom of political expression and of the opportunities for a better and more meaningful life.

I firmly believe that, in the final analysis, real security must derive from the maximization of a nation's inner strength. This concept of real security, born of a nation's inner strength, that I speak of comprises a number of components, each of which is important and all of which are mutually-reinforcing.

Naturally, military strength is still a vital component. And no doubt, we must have a strong defense sufficient enough to deter perceived external threats. But it is now evident that the sources and form of threat to our security from the outside have changed, the assumptions on which we base our military planning must also be adjusted accordingly. The need to modernize our military capabilities must also be consistent with the prevailing trends towards global shifts of power, arms reduction, peaceful relations and cooperation.

But, most profoundly, what the events that have transformed the world have brought home to us with great force of clarity is that our inner strength—our real security—must be rooted in the promotion of economic development for the well-being of the people; in the creation of a just and harmonious society in which all segments of the populace benefit from economic prosperity and strive together in attaining social justice.

These increasingly vital socio-economic components of security cannot be achieved unless we possess another key component—an honest and efficient government that answers to the will of the people; government that is responsive to the needs of the people; and a government that endeavours to minimize and effectively reduce the disparities, inequalities and injustices that exist in society. And above all, a government, that abides by the democratic rule.

I can thus only hope, as I am sure we all do, that in the post-Cold War era marked by a significant lessening of political tensions among nations, we are able to reap the full dividend of a peaceful environment to advance the goal of real security at home and in our region. For, indeed, we now have an unprecedented opportunity to channel our joint efforts, creative energy and resources in order to invest in the instruments of peace and prosperity rather than the instruments of conflict and war. And that is precisely the challenge that we, the nations of Southeast Asia, must now tackle together.

With the signing of the Cambodia peace agreement, a conflict which for over a decade had pit nations of the region against one another has come to an end. For the first time since the end of World War II, Southeast Asia has entered a new era—an era which holds out the promise of peace and cooperation for the whole region. It is imperative that we seize this window of opportunity to work together to ensure that peace is not merely the absence of conflict but also brings with it tangible dividends for all our nations.

As is the case with our own respective societies, real peace and security require reliance on and building up the inner strengths of our region.

The first step in this endeavour is the promotion of an environment of peaceful existence and cooperation. And this can only begin with putting the past behind us. We

must no longer engage in the politics of ideological camps and blocs. In the past, the nations of region sought their security apart from one another. There was a climate of mutual mistrust and suspicion between opposing countries in the region. A divided Southeast Asia is a Southeast Asia which is vulnerable to instability from within itself and from outside. Let us now think in terms of seeking our security and well being together in common destiny and prosperity.

The on-going process of confidence building and reconciliation has taken a major step forward with the decision of Vietnam to formally apply to adhere the treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, to which all the ASEAN countries are already signatories.

This is to be welcomed and I should hope that soon the rest of the other countries in the region, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia will also accede to the Treaty as it provides what I would say as the basis for peaceful relations in Southeast Asia. It could be considered the initial building block towards the integration of these countries into the united family of Southeast Asian nations.

As we look ahead, the region's inner strength—the basis of real peace and security—lies in its immense economic potentials which could be optimised through the forging of closer economic and trade linkages. Economic developments should thus become the rallying point for regional cooperation. The more we forge such interlocking web of mutually beneficial ties the more we can be assured of a long and lasting peace.

This is the objective of the creation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area within the next 15 years. An economically strong ASEAN would also put it in a better position to help spread the benefits of economic development to the rest of Southeast Asia.

Already the trend is working towards the gradual expansion of trade and economic ties with the non-ASEAN countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The promotion of such new and productive links with these three countries of Indochina should be given further impetus as it would pave the way for their constructive participation in the mainstream of the regional and world economy.

We also hold out the hope that one day Myanmar (Burma) will be a part of this process so that it could play its rightful role in the future of Southeast Asia.

I believe that all these positive developments, at the regional and bilateral level—the trend towards peace and cooperation, strengthening of ASEAN economic partnership and the forging of better and stronger ties with the non-ASEAN countries in the region—should all lead to increasing the region's sense of interdependence, shared interests and dynamism which shall provide for a stronger fabric of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Singapore Defense Minister Visits 31 Oct-1 Nov

BK3110145491 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Singapore Defense Minister Dr. Yeo Ning Hong paid a courtesy call on General Suchinda Khraprayun, supreme commander and army commander in chief, at the Supreme Command Headquarters this afternoon. The Singapore defense minister is visiting Thailand between 31 October-1 November as a guest of the Defense Ministry. The two sides exchanged views in various fields, especially on military affairs. The two sides agreed to exchange knowledge and new technology, which will help strengthen bilateral relations.

Later on, Singapore Defense Minister Dr. Yeo Ning Hong and his delegation called on Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Wimon Wongwanit at the Defense Ministry. On the occasion, Gen. Wimon accompanied Yeo Ning Hong to review the guard of honor of the three services. The two sides also held talks to exchange views, which will promote better understanding between the two countries.

Vietnam

Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet Leave for PRC Visit

BK0511060191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] This morning, 5 November, Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, led a high ranking Vietnamese delegation leaving Hanoi for an official visit to the PRC at the invitation of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council.

Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Hong Ha, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and director of the CPV Foreign Relations Department; Nguyen Manh Cam, minister of foreign affairs; Le Van Triet, minister of commerce and tourism; Vu Khoan, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Bui Danh Luu, minister of communications, transportation, post, and telegraph; Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy director of CPV Foreign Relations Department; and Dang Nghiem Hoanh, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

The farewell ceremony was held solemnly in the Presidential Palace. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly.

Attending the ceremony were also comrades from the CPV Political Bureau: Le Duc Anh, Dao Duy Tung, Doan Khue, Vu Oanh, Phan Van Khai, Bui Thien Ngo, Nong Duc Manh, Pham The Duyet, and Nguyen Duc Binh and comrades from the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee: Nguyen Ha Phan, Nguyen Dinh Tu, Truong My Hoa, and Do Quang Thang.

Comrade Nguyen Khanh and Tran Duc Luong, vice chairmen of the council of ministers; Phan Diem, director of the CPV Central Office; Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy director of the SRV Foreign Relations Department; and many high-ranking cadres of the party and government attended the ceremony.

Li Jiazhong, PRC charge d'affairs in Vietnam, many cadres of the PRC Embassy, and many domestic and foreign pressmen in Hanoi also attended the farewell ceremony.

Commentary Welcomes Visit

BK0511031891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Station commentary by Duong Quang Minh: "Welcoming the Official Visit to China by a High-Level Vietnamese Delegation"]

[Text] Today, Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, will lead a high-level Vietnamese delegation on a five-day official visit to China at the invitation of Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Li Peng, prime minister of the PRC.

This is the first official visit by our party and state leaders to China after 10 years of abnormal relations between the two countries. The Vietnamese people as well as the Chinese people welcome this event with joy from the depth of their hearts.

The current improvement in Sino-Vietnamese relations is in line with the current international trend whereby most members of the world community are advocating the broadening of their friendly ties and the constant strengthening of all-around international cooperation for the lofty goals of peace and development. This is also a remarkable contribution by the two countries to peace, cooperation, and development in Asia.

Our people have long honored the traditional Sino-Vietnamese relations. Even when the ties were abnormal, we have always expressed our desire and tried to join China in solving those issues which both sides still hold different views through peaceful negotiations instead of confrontation. We have also exerted efforts to promote the reestablishment and development of the relations between the two countries in various areas, from the economy to the scientific, technical, literary, and social, to meet the aspirations of the two peoples in the interest of each country's national reconstruction.

We note with joy the fact that trade along the Sino-Vietnamese border is thriving. A number of agreements on cooperation in information, postal services, tourism, and trade have been, at varying degrees, discussed and signed by both sides. These are initial and memorable signs. It is hoped that in the period ahead, both the Vietnamese and Chinese sides will take more steps forward in their multifaceted relations. In the past, we have also paid great attention to ensuring increased contacts by the delegations of ever-higher levels from the various sectors, echelons, and localities of the two countries. These are the necessary bridges leading to the today's official visit to China by a high-level Vietnamese delegation.

We wish our high-level Vietnamese delegation fine success.

May Sino-Vietnamese relations be normalized in order to create momentum for new developments.

Envoy Hails Leaders' Visit

BK0511055491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] In an interview granted to Radio Beijing last night, 4 November, concerning the visit to the PRC by Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and of Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, Comrade Dang Nghiem Hoanh, Vietnamese ambassador to China, said:

This is the long-awaited, great and happy news. I think the peoples of our two countries are very happy over this important event. Imbued with a long-standing tradition of friendly relations, the once-united peoples had assisted one another in the struggle for independence and freedom. This visit will mark the normalization of relations between the two countries. Not only will this benefit the two peoples, but also peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. Thus, it can be said that this high-level Sino-Vietnamese meeting has a significance that goes beyond the scope of the two countries' ties.

For its part, the government and people of Vietnam highly value and sincerely wish to share those valuable experiences obtained by the Chinese people in their reform and open door policies. We hope that the all-around cooperations between the two countries will produce realistic results on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in the service of each country's construction and development.

Delegation Ends Visit to PRC's Yunnan Province

BK0411153191 Hanoi VNA in English 1438 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 4—A group of leading officials of the northern border provinces of Yen Bai, Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang and Lai Chau and Haiphong Port City led by Ta Huu Thanh, member of the Commnist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Yen Bai, recently paid a week-long visit to Yunnan Province of China.

While there, the delegation was received by Hua Zhi Gang; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the party organization of governor of Yunnan.

It visited a number of agricultural and industrial establishments and had working sessions with leaders of Yunnan Province, during which the two sides agreed in principle to broaden their trade ties and cooperation of the development of rail, land and marine transport. The two sides were unanimous on principles of mutually beneficial cooperation to meet the aspiration of the people along the common border.

News Conference on Vo Van Kiet's ASEAN Tour

BK0411144391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Report by station correspondent Dinh Khai on the international news conference on 4 November on the results of Premier Vo Van Kiet's visit to three ASEAN countries]

[Text] Dear friends: This afternoon, at the government guest house in Hanoi, a news conference took place to announce the results of the official friendly visit to the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Republic of Singapore by our government delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A large number of journalists and reporters from local and foreign news agencies, the press, radio, and television in Hanoi attended the news conference.

Comrade Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information and sports, began the conference by telling journalists about the significance of the conference aimed at giving a quick report on the results of our government delegation's recent visit to the three Southeast Asian countries.

Delegated by Chairman Vo Van Kiet, Comrade Tran Duc Luong, who is vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and deputy head of our government delegation and who recently made an official visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore, introduced the results of these visits to both local and foreign journalists.

After pointing out the significance of the visits, Comrade Tran Duc Luong said:

[Begin Tran Duc Luong recording] First of all, I would like to tell you that in all three countries visited by our delegation, the leaders, officials, and people welcomed the Vietnamese delegation and were cordial and friendly in helping the Vietnamese delegation fulfill its program successfully. Chairman Vo Van Kiet and our delegation were very pleased and highly appraised the results of the visit to the three countries. Although our stay in each country was short, the leaders of the host countries gave our delegation a very fruitful agenda that consisted of meetings between Chairman Vo Van Kiet and the presidents of two countries and an audience with the Thai king, then official talks between the governments of the two countries involved, meetings with businessmen, and visits to many cultural and industrial projects.

The atmosphere of all meetings was very cordial and open, and the talks about business were very frank and practical on meeting the necessary requirements for removing obstacles. These meetings can be considered as paving the way to a new period of comprehensively developed relations between Vietnam and each individual country.

Regarding the Republic of Indonesia, you all know that so far diplomatic relations between the two countries have been always close and friendly. During the talks, we looked for the very necessary measures to develop a new step toward friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

With respect to the Kingdom of Thailand, we have also had normal diplomatic relations for some time now and for several years there have been both diplomatic relations and economic coperation activities. In bilateral relations, besides the good points, there were still some issues that had not been mutually understood and the leaders of both countries considered this meeting an opportunity to reach a high degree of unanimity over the need to open a new chapter in the bilateral relations.

Concerning the Republic of Singapore, Vietnam used to maintain diplomatic relations for a long time. These relations were interrupted, however, by events in Cambodia. The meetings during this visit were recognized as a milestone in bilateral relations that henceforth will comprehensively return to normal. Not only will the relations become normal, but also ways must be sought to effectively and rapidly increase the overall relations between the two countries to compensate for time lost during the period of interruption.

To sum up, diplomatically we reached a high degree of agreement with the leaders of each country that it is now time to intensify the relations of comprehensive cooperation and that there is no reason for the regional countries, including Vietnam and the visited ASEAN countries, in this new situation not to share this common view that we must intensify cooperation, solidarity, and mutual support on the basis of the principles of respect for one another's sovereignty in the struggle for peace, cooperation, friendship, and development throughout the region to contribute to improving the common atmosphere of the world in the present era. [end recording]

Afterward Comrade Truong Duc Luong briefed newsmen on additional results of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore. He said that on this visit, Vietnam discussed with each country various concrete issues aimed at accelerating bilateral economic cooperation in the days ahead. He said:

[Begin Truong Duc Luong recording] As you friends have already known, during its visit to the Republic of Indonesia, the Vietnamese Government delegation led by Chairman Vo Van Kiet signed three agreements on investment protection, air transportation, and merchant shipping. Moreover, you may also recall that on the occasion of President Suharto's visit to Vietnam last

year, Vietnam and Indonesia signed an important agreement on commercial, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

During the visit to Thailand, in addition to releasing the Vietnam-Thai joint communique, the two countries signed an agreement on investment protection and an aide-memoir on cooperation in natural gas development and sales on a long-term basis. Both sides also agreed to supplement and amend some points in the agreement on trade, economic, and technical cooperation signed in 1978. Moreover, Vietnam and Thailand are implementing the agreement on air transportation and merchant shipping signed some time ago.

Regarding relations with the Republic of Singapore, as I said at the beginning, relations between the two countries remained severed during the past years for certain reasons. As a result, the two governments were not prepared to sign concrete agreements during this visit. However, thanks to the visit, the two governments—through their prime ministers—have agreed to charge agencies concerned and the Foreign Ministry of each country with the task of drafting agreements—for signing in the near future—which are aimed at promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. These should include agreements on investment protection, on trade cooperation, on air transportation and tourism, and so forth.

I would like to say that although it was in the framework of a short visit by the leader of the Vietnamese Government to friendly countries in the region, we have signed a number of documents and agreements on trade and economic cooperation. This achievement manifests the common aspiration of Vietnam and the country concerned to create favorable conditions for long-term cooperation. I would like to stress here that we do not limit our cooperation only in areas mentioned in the signed agreements, but the Vietnamese Government and governments of the countries concerned have agreed that favorable conditions should be created to encourage businessmen and investors in each country to expand bilateral cooperation on the basis of the open-door policy and the principle of mutual interests and assistance. [end recording]

Dear friends, afterward Comrade Tran Duc Luong answered questions from newsmen.

Answering a REUTERS correspondent's question on the establishment of Vietnamese and Singaporean Embassies in their respective capitals, Comrade Tran Duc Luong said that the two countries have agreed to open embassies in Vietnam and Singapore in the very near future.

Answering a FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW correspondent's question on the establishment of a Thai consulate in Ho Chi Minh City and the appropriate place for a Vietnamese consulate in Thailand, Comrade Tran Duc Luong said that the two sides have agreed to set up consulates in each country at a place suitable for promoting business cooperation between the two countries. The two governments have tasked the Foreign Ministry of each country with finding and confirming—as soon as possible—the sites of their respective consulates.

In conclusion, Minister Tran Hoan thanked newsmen at home and abroad for attending this news conference. He also thanked Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong for promptly briefing results of the visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore by the Vietnamese Government delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet.

Conference on SRV Maritime Policies Opens

BK0311145791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 3—An international conference on Vietnam's maritime policies in the regional context was opened here today by the Vietnam continental shelf committee, with financial assistance form the Ocean Institute of Canada.

Foreign participants in this conference, the first of its kind in Vietnam, are more than 10 scientists from Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, America and Canada and representatives of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Inter-Governmental Oceanogeographical Committee (IOC).

This is an opportunity for Vietnamese and foreign scientists to exchange experiences and views on international cooperation in using, exploiting, preserving and developing sea resources.

Seminar on Trade Union Role Held Oct 29-Nov 2

BK0411070191 Hanoi VNA in English 0614 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.4—An international seminar on the role of the Trade Unions in transnational companies was held in Ho Chi Minh City on Oct.29-Nov.2 jointly by the Ho Chi Minh City chapter of the Institute of Social Sciences, the City Trade Unions, the City Labour, War Invalid and Social Affairs Service with financial assistance from DAGA (Documentation for Action Groups in Asia) an international non-governmental organisation for science, education and training in Asia.

The seminar, attended by social scientists and activists from Vietnam, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, Hongkong and Bangladesh, heard 20 reports on labour in the Asia-Pacific region, the expansion of transnational groups, the relations between employers and employees and the protection of the employees' interests in enterprises shared by foreigners. The reports also dealt with the potentials of young labour, the supply of labour for major production establishments, the information on different countries' solutions to the questions of unemployment, famine, and the exploitation of man by man.

International Agricultural Development Aid Cited

BK0411065391 Hanoi VNA in English 0557 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 Nov—Through cooperation with foreign countries, Vietnam has been able to better explore its great and bright potential in agriculture.

A total of rouble 900 million was invested in long-term programmes between Vietnam and countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) during 1986-1990 period. These programmes were in the fields of planting and processing tea, coconut, coffee, rubber, vegetables, and pepper.

Vietnam's agricutural sector and food industry has also established cooperation with other countries in the world. India not only has helped to build a rice research centre at omon in the Mekong River Delta province of Hau Giang, a dairy research centre in Song Be Province, and a cotton research centre, but it also is providing training at the post graduates level.

Vietnam and France have cooperated in crop management in the Red River Delta and in animal husbandry. Holland, Sweden and Finland have provided valuable help to several research and production centres of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

In 1990-1992, in particular, Italy provides Vietnam with 140 million to implement 14 projects, of which 34 million is in the form of aid and the rest as long-term loans at low interest rates.

Vietnam's agricultural sector and food industry has set up cooperative projects with more than 30 countries and international and regional organisations such as UNDP, FAO, IRRI, ICO, OIE, Cirdap, Fadinap and APCC. UNDP alone funded three agricultural programmes (1977-1981 1982-1986 1987-1991) to a total of 53.67 million.

So far, in cooperation and investment, six enterprises and joint venture companies have been established, with legal capital value of 20 million.

It is worth noting that the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are conducting studies to identify priority agriculture and food industry projects in Vietnam.

Seminar on SRV-Japanese Economic Cooperation

BK0211151591 Hanoi VNA in English 1406 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—An international seminar on 'Vietnamese-Japanese economic cooperation through the renovation policy' was intensively held here from Oct. 30-Nov. 2 by the Japanese Institute of Research on the Vietnamese Economy and the Vietnamese Center for Economic Research and Trade Information.

The Japanese delegation included 26 representatives from eight research institutes and 18 trading companies and corporations.

The seminar heard 14 reports and papers on the exchange of economic and trade information between Vietnamese and Japanese economic managers and businessmen.

While here the Japanese delegates toured various heavy industry establishments. They were received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Khai.

UK Exporters Explore Cooperation Opportunities

BK0211084391 Hanoi VNA in English 0557 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—A group of British exporters from Kent and Sussex are here to explore possibilities of cooperation in the supply of equipment for the oil industry rail transport, the textile and food industries, and chemicals for use in agriculture and medicine.

The British exporters, who arrived in Hanoi on October 26, are guests of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

They have met with officials of the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, the Hanoi People's Committee and several export-import companies.

Swedish Organization Helps With Forest Plantation

BK0311150391 Hanoi VNA in English 1414 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 3—With aid worth 8 million kronor (1.5 million US dollars) and technical assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the northern province of Vinh Phu has so far this year afforested 21,000 hectares out of its total of 75,000 hectares of bare hills.

Vinh Phu Province and SIDA have agreed upon a cooperation program for the period 1991-96, under which SIDA will assist Vinh Phu to plant 5,000 hectares of forests and 6 million scattered trees annually to feed the Swedish-built Bai Bang Paper Mill in the province.

Recently, a number of training courses on economic management and farming techniques were organized in the province with help from Swedish lecturers.

Le Quang Dao Receives New Burmese, Lao Envoys

BK0111161991 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao received on Oct. 31 on separate occasions the newly accredited ambassadors of Laos and Myanmar [Burma], Khamphet Phenmuang and U Win Shein.

In his meeting with the Lao diplomat, Chairman Le Quang Dao expressed satisfaction at the new development of the friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. He was highly appreciative of President Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to Vietnam last month.

In his meeting with the ambassador of Myanmar, Le Quang Dao expressed his hope for constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Myanmar.

Bank Directors Confer on New Policies, Rates

BK0411144191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] On 2 November in Hanoi, the governor of the Vietnam State Bank held a nationwide conference of bank directors to substantiate the conclusion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on monetary work at present.

The delegates discussed plans for the enforcement of new policies on interest rates between now and the end of 1991—interest rates for bank deposits of state enterprises as well as rates for loans extended to various economic components—aimed at amassing credit capital to encourage production and gradually shift banking activities to accounting and business transactions. These include managing foreign currencies in the immediate future, repaying debts, and regulating the gold market.

The participants unanimously agreed with the policy on adjusting the rate of credit interest to create favorable conditions in terms of capital for state enterprises so they can manage foreign exchange, participate in the gold market, and gradually shift banking activities to business transactions. They, however, admitted that this matter—a major issue that concerns all the activities of the state bank and commerical banks—requires the help of all sectors and echelons and the active renovation of the banking sector from the central to grass-roots levels.

Ministry Predicts Population Growth by Year 2000

BK0311082791 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 3—Vietnam's population may reach 80 million by the year 2000, including 45 million people of working age, up nearly 10 million from now, according to the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids, and Social Affairs. Data comes from the second national census conducted in April 1989.

[Words indistinct] financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities show that Vietnam may have 72 million population in 1994 and 79 million in 1999. In the past five years, 1.7 million babies saw the light. Their present population is 69 million.

As a result of the war, the male-female ratio is 94.7 to 100, with a comparatively high percentage of under-fifteen-old (39 percent) percent and a low percentage of above-65-olds (4.7 percent).

The size of a family has dropped from 5.2 persons in 1979 to 4.8 in 1989, while population density increased from 160 per square kilometre to 195 people in the same period.

In the cultural field in 1989, 88 percent of the above-10-year-olds were able to read and write up neary three percent from [words indistinct]. The literacy rate is 93 percent among males and 84 percent among females.

Eight-two percent of the mate population engage in economic activities. The rate was 74 percent among women. Unemployment rate has reached nearly six percent among peoqle of working age. The age of first marriages is 24.5 for men and 23.2 for women. Birth rate is at 3.2 percent, 2.3 percent in the city, and 4.3 percent in the country. Average life span is 63 for men and 67.5 for women.

Ha Nam Ninh Sends Families to Economic Zones

BK0211140791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] During the past nine months, Ha Nam Ninh province sent more than 1,000 families, comprising 1,800 people and 2,700 laborers, to build new economic zones. The province also invested 2.6 billion dong in creating favorable conditions for the new settlers to stabilize their lives.

Such districts as Ly Nhan, Tam Diep, Hai Hau, and Nam Ninh are units that have satisfactorily carried out the program for the migration of people. The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Committee for Population Reallocation and New Economic Zones has coordinated closely with all localities in the province in using funds and mobilizing laborers to build various key projects.

During the same period, the province also worked out a number of plans for 1992 and the ensuing years. Of these, noteworthy are the plan for the new population centers at Tam Diep and Nghia Hung, the plan for economic development in hilly, forest, and coastal areas, and the plan for settlement of nomads in the area of Hoang Long mountain. These plans will contribute to satisfactorily carrying out various socioeconomic programs in accordance with the spirit of the seventh party congress' resolution.

Son La Holds Provincial Congress 29-30 Oct

BK0211143991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] On 29 and 30 October, the standing body of the Son La provincial party committee held a get-together with veteran cadres who have worked in the province and representatives from various ministries and departments and sectors at the central level to contribute views to the provincial party committee's report in preparation for the ninth second-round congress the Son La provincial party organizations.

Attending the congress were Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap and Chu Huy Man and many other comrades, such as former secretaries, chairmen, or standing members of the Tay Bac [Northwest] region party committee and Son La provincial party committee and representatives from various ministries and departments and sectors at the central level.

The participants contributed many concrete, practical, and sympathetic views on various aspects of party building work and the province's orientations for socioeconomic development in the days ahead. Most of these views affirmed the efforts of the provincial party organization during its four-year term of office.

Despite the geographical location and adverse weather conditions of a mountainous region, Son La has undergone enormous sacrifices for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project and has begun to expand agricultural and forest production, especially with a number of industrial crops such as tea, coffee, and mulberry. The turning over of land and forests to peasants has created many models of forest gardens and forest hills that can produce high economic results.

Quang Ninh Holds Second-Round Party Congress

BK0311144191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] The ninth second-round congress of delegates of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization solemnly opened amid the cooling breezes of autumn at Bai Chay. This congress of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization was an important event that had been expected by all party committee echelons, cadres, and party members and the people of various nationalities in the province.

In his opening speech, Comrade Do Quang trung, member of the party Central Committee, asserted the vital significance of the congress. Comrade Nguyen Dinh Giang, secretary of the provincial party committee, read the political report in which he stressed that 1991 to 1995—the first years of implementing the strategy for socioeconomic stabilization and development—are of great significance to the process of advancement of the subsequent years.

Quang Ninh holds a highly important strategic position for the country in terms of geography, economy, politics, and national security and defense. However, we must admit that the economy of this province is developing slowly and facing an imbalance in many aspects. The livelihood of its people is still rife with difficulties and there is a lack of employment. Meanwhile, its manifold natural resources have not yet been fully exploited.

However, Quang Ninh has its basic advantages. With the continual improvement of friendly relations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, favorable conditions have been created for the province to expand its external economic relations. The initial results and experiences obtained in the process of renovation over the past five years are of great importance to Quang Ninh. The province has been able to establish a number of material and technical bases. Meanwhile, its potential and strength remain enormous.

With its abundant natural resources in the coal industrial area, its arable land, forests, sea, geographical situation, and tourist attractions, and its abundant source of manpower and border gates conducive to commodity circulation, under the light of the seventh party congress' resolution, and through correct policies and suitable steps, Quang Ninh is sufficiently capable of embarking on economic development in the years ahead.

Based on the aforementioned characteristics and the targets of the strategy for socioeconomic development up to the year 2000, the general objective of Quang Ninh for the five-year period involves seeking a profound understanding of the seventh party congress' resolution in order to continue the process of renovation in an intensive and comprehensive manner; gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation; creating more jobs for laborers; achieving a balance in budgetary revenue and expenditure; satisfying and ensuring the imperative needs for food, clothing, housing, travel, medical treatment, study, and cultural activities of the people of various nationalities in the province; firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety; and continuing building material and technical bases and creating favorable conditions for development in the years to come.

Embracing these objectives, the Quang Ninh provincial party committee has begun to pay attention to establishing specific criteria for every type and every position of cadres at all levels and in all sectors. It has also attached importance to cadre-related work in all three aspects—providing advanced training and correctly allotting assignments to bring into full play the existing number of cadres; promptly replacing unqualified, degenerate, or degraded cadres; and formulating plans for training reserve cadres at various levels.

Party members having demonstrated revolutionary quality, intellect, and ability in the process of renovation were elected to the party committee in this term of office. The congress also elected 45 comrades to the executive committee of the province's ninth party organization. Comrade Nguyen Dinh Giang, member of the Party Central Committee, was reelected secretary of the provincial party committee.

It is hoped that the entire party organization and people of Quang Ninh will devote all their heart and mind to applying the resolution of the congress to life.

Nguyen Duc Binh Visits Cadre Training School

BK0411070391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] The Bac Thai Province Cadre Training School has opened a course on the basic views of the seventh party congress resolution for leading cadres, management cadres, scientific-technical cadres, and teaching cadres on work assignment at the various colleges and vocational training centers based in the province.

Lectures have been given by many professors and research cadres of the party Central Committee Science

and Education Department, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, the Institute of Social Sciences, and the State Science and Technology Commission.

Recently, Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, visited the school, lectured, and answered questions raised by the students.

New State Park Building Project Approved

BK0411072691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman has signed a decision ratifying an economic-technical feasibility study on the building of a state park located within the administrative boundaries of Son La Village, E Sup District, Dac Lac Province. The entire project, which covers 58,200 hectares of land, will be completed within nine years, from 1992 to 2000. As for the key tasks relating to park protection, they will be completed within five years, from 1992 to 1996.

Provincial Agricultural Production Reviewed

BK0311090291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] As of 25 October, the northern provinces had harvested over 800,000 metric tons of 10th-month rice, representing more than 60 percent of the cultivated area. In general, the yield of rice attained by all provinces is higher than that in the previous 10th- month crop season. These localities had also planted winter-spring subsidiary crops on more than 300,000 hectares, or nearly 87 percent of the planned acreage.

Meanwhile, the cultivation of 10th-month rice in the southern provinces had exceeded its planned acreage by nearly four percent. This rice is growing and developing satisfactorily.

Initial Statistics on Mekong Delta Flood Damage

BK0111164991 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1—The prolonged floods that hit the Mekong River delta last month caused the loss of 136 lives and material damage estimated at some dong 500 billion.

According to initial statistics 72,120 of the total of 127,300 hectares of floating rice were completely destroyed [word indistinct] a drop of 240,000 tonnes of rice in output. Besides, 278,536 houses, 745 school building and 217 dispensaries were flooded, and 873 kilometres of road damaged. These consequences are serverely affecting the life of 1.3 million people.

Flood waters are receding, but very slowly. The weather bureau in Ho Chi Minh City says the level may drop faster in late November.

Heavy Rains in Ha Tinh Province Damage Crops

BK0211054891 Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1—Heavy rainfalls in the central Vietnam Province of Ha Tinh from Oct 17-24 have caused great material losses to the local population.

According to first reports, nearly 12,300 hectares of autumn rice in the earing stage were ruined. 6,866 hectares of potatoes, 2,580 hectares of vegetables and other subsidiary food crops, as well as 800 hectares of rice seedlings were submerged or washed away.

The rains also damaged many irrigation works. Some villages in Due Tho and Can Loc Districts were from two to three metres under water.

Hundreds of metres of road, 24 bridges and culverts, more than 10,000 dwelling houses, and hundreds of medical stations, and warehouses were damaged to various extents.

Silk Exports Gross U.S.$5 Million in 1991

BK0111164191 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1st—So far this year, the Union of Mulberry and Silk-Worms Enterprises has grossed more than U.S.$5 million from exporting silk yarn to Western Europe, South Korea, and Southeast Asia.

Vietnam plans to increase its acreage of mulberry, feed for silkworms, to 24,000 hectares, and turn out 600 tons of silk yarn 1991.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 4 Nov

BK0411064691 Hanoi VNA in English 0621 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 4—Frontpaged in Hanoi newspapers today and yesterday are illustrated reports on the return here last Saturday of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese Government delegation after successful official visits to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Khai is reported to have received in Hanoi on Nov. 2 the visiting delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by chairman of the commission of metal and machine-building industries Kye Hyong-sun. Kye Hyong-sun and Tran Lum, Vietnamese minister of heavy industry, signed the same day a memorandum of the third session of the Vietnam-DPRK Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building a hydroelectric power plant on Hinh River.

The papers report on an international seminar on Vietnamese-Japanese economic cooperation held in Hanoi from Oct. 30.-Nov. 2 and the current international conference on Vietnam's maritime policies in a regional context.

Other reports are about a reception hosted in Hanoi on Nov. 2 evening by Indian Ambassador Chandra Sharma on the occasion of the Indian people's traditional festival of light and the visit to Vietnam by 22 British exporters from Kent and Sussex to explore possibilities of cooperation in the supply of equipment for the oil industry, rail transport, textile and food industries, and chemicals for use in agriculture and medicine.

The papers say that the executive committee of the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship association met in Hanoi on November 2 to discuss the association's programme of action from now to the end of this year and that a tidal wave on Oct. 27 swept away 89 houses in the central coastal city of Nha Trang, Chanh Hoa Province, leaving nearly 1,000 local people homeless.

Prominent in international news columns is a report on the United Nations Security Council's Oct. 31 session, welcoming the signing of documents on a political solution to the Cambodian conflict and calling upon all Cambodian factions to observe ceasefire and regulations defined in various agreements.

Fiji

Indian Students Hold Protest, Burn Constitution

BK0511074491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Suva, Nov 5 (AFP)—Fiji police were placed on alert here Tuesday following a demonstration by Hindu students in which a copy of the republic's constitution was burned.

Police spokesman Aisake Rabuku said that burning the constitution was tantamount to sedition and a special unit from the Criminal Investigations Department had been assigned to find the perpetrators of Monday's incident.

"There have been no arrests because we're looking for all possible evidence," Rabuku said.

The Fiji Youth and Students' League, in a statement released on behalf of 50 Hindu university students and academics, claimed responsibility for burning the constitution.

The statement said league members were prepared "to die for our cause."

The constitution has been condemned as racist in its protection of the rights of indigenous Fijians over those of ethnic Indians, each group accounting for roughly half Fiji's population.

Fiji Youth and Students' League leader Kushman Ram said in the statement: "We will continue our search for a just and human solution on this land even if it means losing our lives."

She said the 1990 constitution, aimed at denying Indians the chance to win political power after Timoci Bavadra's pro-Indian government was ousted in a coup in May 1987, was unilaterally imposed and deprived Indians of security.

The students' league organised a similar demonstration last year to coincide with the Hindu religious festival of Diwali, to be observed by thousands of people here Wednesday.

The police spokesman said patrols had been stepped in major population centres.

"There were three or four arson cases during Diwali last year and since protests have started already we're taking all precautions," Rabuku said.

"We've sounded warning to all arms of the forces," he said.

Seven academics were charged with sedition last year after burning a copy of the constitution in a similar demonstration.

The action sparked retaliation from the Fijian community.

Five soldiers were subsequently charged with the abduction and torture of Hindu academic Anirudh Singh, a physics lecturer at the University of the South Pacific.

New Zealand

Cook Islands Opposition Party Elects New Leader

BK0111102791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Avarua, Oct 31 (AFP)—The Cook Islands' opposition Democratic Party said Thursday it had elected Terepai Maoate as its new leader. Maoate defeated the party's chief whip, Norman George by 27 votes to 25 at a special conference of the party.

The former opposition leader Pupuke Robati stood down but would not say why. He supported Maoate's election.

Party president Robert Woonton said the party's seven caucas members voted four to three for Maoate.

"It was a narrow margin, but it was decided democratically," Woonton said. "It has given each constituency the chance to have its say in the leadership."

An angry Norman George said his loss was a betrayal, adding he would be taking a "political holiday" to reconsider his position.

More Military Cooperation With Indonesia Planned

BK0211011891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] New Zealand attaches greater importance to relations with Indonesia because the countries are relatively close geographically and have identical interests. New Zealand Defense Minister Warren Cooper thus expressed the Wellington government's view during talks with General Try Sutrisno, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. The two senior military officials agreed to enhance military cooperation such as exchanges of officers.

The armed forces commander also held talks with New Zealand Foreign Minister Mckinnon, who is currently acting prime minister, on the second day of his visit to Wellington yesterday.